

GRAMMAR MADE EASY:

CONTAINING

Despauter's Grammar Reform'd,

AND

Rendered Plain and Obvious to the Capacity of YOUTH:

TOGETHER WITH

A NEW METHOD

OF

Teaching LATIN,

BY

TEN ENGLISH PARTICLES.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A CRITICAL SYNTAX.

*Nullam munus Reipublicæ afferre majus meliusve possumus, quam si doceamus atque
erudiamus juventutem. CICERO.*

The Ninth EDITION, with many Additions.

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At EDINBURGH, the 19th Day of April, 1708.

ANENT the Petition given in and presented to the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council by THOMAS WATT, Master of Arts, shewing, That where the Petitioner, after a great Deal of Study for the Improvement of Learning, has compiled a Book, entituled, "*Grammar made Easy, containing DESPAUTER'S Grammar reform'd, and rendered plain and obvious to the Capacity of Youth, &c.*" which Book is already printed, and taught with Abundance of Success in this Place; but the Petitioner may in a great Measure lose the due Encouragement he expects by the said Undertaking, if other Persons be allowed to reprint and sell the fore said Book, composed by him, as said is. And seeing their Lordships are always in Use to encourage Undertakings of this Sort, especially where the same tends to the Propagation of Learning: And therefore craving to the Effect afore-mentioned, as the said Petition bears. The Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council having considered the above Petition given in to them by THOMAS WATT Master of Arts, and the same being read in their Presence, the said Lords do hereby grant to the Petitioner the sole Power and Privilege of printing the Book above-mentioned; and discharge all others within Scotland to reprint the same, or to import reprinted Copies from any Place without the Kingdom of Great Britain, without the Petitioner or his Assignees Warrant, and that for the Space of nineteen Years, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds Sterling, to be paid by the Contraveeners, to the Petitioner or his Assignees, besides Confiscation of the Books so reprinted and imported.

Extractum per me

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GEORGE ARTHUR PLIMPTON

JANUARY 25, 1924

ROBERT FORBES, *Cls. Sti. Cons.*

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the College of EDINBURGH.

GENTLEMEN,

YE have here such a Present as the Poor Man makes to his rich and great Neighbour, by whom the Basket of Flowers or Fruit is not ill taken, though he has more Plenty of his own Growth, and in much greater Perfection. I confess the Present is small; but worthiest Things receive a Value, when they are made the Offerings of Respect, Esteem, and Gratitude. And though I be very sensible how much I am obliged to you, and have often professed so much in Private, yet I look upon the Duty as imperfect, without making some public acknowledgment: And therefore, though the Book be not worthy of your Patronage, yet I think it safer to run the Hazard of being judged unlearned, than counted ungrateful.

A 2

GENTLEMEN,

GENTLEMEN, I forbear to represent you to yourselves or the World; your Learning and Virtue are too conspicuous to need the Panegyric of so mean a Pen: Therefore I shall only intreat your Goodness to pardon the Boldness of this Address, and suffer me to shelter the Essay under the Patronage of your Names: That so I may have the Opportunity to let the World know how much I think myself honoured by the Character of,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Humble,

Most Obedient,

and devoted Servant,

THOMAS WATT.

The PREFACE to the READER.

SEEING *Greek* and *Hebrew* Grammars are compiled in a known Language, for the Use of Universities, I think the same Condescension, as to a *Latin* Grammar, cannot in Reason be denied unto Children in *Latin* Schools; for how highly unreasonable is it, that the Principles of an unknown Language should be taught in an unknown Tongue, and that the Learner should be supposed to understand what he is but going to learn? But though I don't admire the Way of teaching the *Latin* Tongue by Rules, much less by Rules in an unknown Tongue; yet, (lest too great an Innovation should mar the Design) I have taken *Despauter's* Rules for a Foundation, and endeavoured to keep as near them as might be, unless where Obscurity, Superfluity, or Deficiency required an Alteration. I have added to each Rule a short *English* Explication, instead of a tedious and obscure *Latin* one. Many obsolete Words, (as *Zeugma*, *Reate*, *Cere*, *Nepot*, *Ispal*, *Frit*, *Gir*, &c.) are wholly omitted; others, which seldom occur in classic Authors, (as *Prieneſtes*, *Sulmo*, *Tibur*, &c.) are omitted in the Rule, but marked in the Explication. The *Irregular Nouns* (being, according to *Despauter's* Method, but a Rhapsody of Confusion, and scarce intelligible to Mortals) are here rendered plain, and obvious to the meanest Capacity. The Conjugations of Verbs are reduced to an exact Alphabetical Order. I have added to the *Etymology* some Directions concerning Points and Notes, necessary for directing the Voice, and shewing the Proportion of Sentences, in respect of their Dependence or Government in Construction. All the Figures belonging to Sentences are reduced to *Ellipsis*, and placed at the End of the Syntax: Where I have likewise added a short Treatise concerning the Artificial or Elegant Way of placing Words in a Sentence, together with some Directions for Exposition. The *Examples* of Etymology are placed at the end of the Grammar, and translated into *English*, in the same Order in which they occur in each Rule. Thus I have endeavoured to reform *Despauter's* Grammar, and to put it in a more modish Dress, for the Satisfaction of those, who (being regardless of the

Wisdom and Industry of later Ages) content themselves with the Rubbish of Antiquity.

Now, for a Specimen of what Improvement might be made in the Art of teaching, (if Men of suitable Judgment and Ability were employed about it) I offer the following Essay, (intituled, *The new Method*,) not desiring to impose it upon any, but propose it to all, with the humblest Submission, to greater Experience and better Judgments. In this new Attempt, I have endeavoured to give a plain Model of *Syntax*, founded upon *English* Particles, as far more adapted to the Capacity of Youth, and intelligible to young Learners, than Metaphysical Notions and Definitions used in other Grammars. In the *Critical Syntax*, a particular Regard has been had to *Sanctius*, *Scioppius*, *Vossius*, and other philosophical Projectors, whose critical Sentiments are here explained, and digested into Six Rules, whereby the Learner may be enabled to discover the Mistakes, and resolve the Difficulties which usually occur in the Government of Words.

Now I propose this new Method, as a probable Help to those who think themselves not better provided; leaving the Reasonableness of my Sentiments to be their Defence; and my Reader free in the mean Time, if my Sense satisfy him not, to use his own Disquisition and Judgment.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY.

RULES to know the GENDER by the SIGNIFICATION.

I. OMNE Marem signans nomen decet esse Virile.

Names of Gods, Angels, of Men, of Mens Offices, He-Animals, are masculine.

Hic { *Jupiter,* } { *Gabriel,* } { *Carolus,* } { *Rex,* } { *Equus,* }
 { *Mars,* } { *Lucifer,* } { *Jacobus,* } { *Scriba,* } { *Leo.* }

There are many Nouns, which, though they signify both Sexes, yet are never read with an Adjective Feminine, as *homo*, *fur*, *advena*, *latro*, *verna*, *larco*, &c.

2. Tu quæ Fœmellam signant Muliebria ponas.

Names of Goddesses, of Women, of Womens Offices, She-Animals, are Feminine.

Hæc { *Juno,* } { *Catharina,* } { *Regina,* } { *Equa,* }
 { *Pallas,* } { *Maria,* } { *Soror,* } { *Leona.* }

3. Commune est nomen sexum quod signat utrumque.

Nouns signifying both Sexes, when used for Males, are masculine; when for Females, Feminine; as hic *Patens* pro *Patre*, hæc *Patens* pro *Matre*. Also hic & hæc *Civis*, *Canis*, *Comes*, &c.

Exc. *Mascula glis*, *vermis*, *Phœnix*, *cum vultur*, *turtur*,

Mus, *lepus* ac *elephas*, *piscis*, *bombyxque*, *salarque*.

Nouns signifying both Sexes, under one Article, are called Epicene, as *Passer*, *Aquila*. The Sex is distinguished by adding *Mas*, or *Fœmina*; as *Mas passer*, *Fœmina passer*.

If the Signification only be regarded, without taking notice of the Sex, their Adjectives are Masculine, as *Corvus niger*; and often Feminine, if that agrees with the Termination, as *Aquila fulva*.

Most Nouns of the Common Gender are contained in the following Verses:

Conjux atque parens, infans, patruelis & baris,
Affinis, vindex, judex,dux, miles & hostis,
Augur & artifex, juvenis, convivio, sacerdos,
Muniquiceps, vates, adolescens, civis & auctor,
Custos, nemo, comes, testis, sus, bosque, canisque,
Interpresque cliens, princeps, pras, martyr, & obsec.

4. Mascu-

4. Masculeum, fluvii nomen, ventique, requirit.

Names of Rivers and Winds are Masculine, as *hic Garumna, Tiberis, hic Bo-reas, Aquila, Eurus.*

Many Names of Rivers take their Gender from the Termination, as *hæc Matrona, hæc Lethe, hæc Styx, hæc Plemmyrium.*

3. Infula, & Urbs, Arbor, Regio, muliebria sunt.

Names of Islands, Towns, Trees, and Countries, are Feminine.

Hæc { *Britannia,* } { *Corinthus,* } { *Malus,* } { *Ægyptus,* }
 { *Cyprus,* } { *Latetia,* } { *Pyrus,* } { *Scotia,* }

The Genders of these following are known by their Terminations: *Hæc Preneſt-e, hic Salm-o, hæc Tib-ur, hoc Londin-um*; yet we can say *hæc Londin-um*, if *Urbs* be understood; *hoc Albion, Ilion, &c.* Likewise Nouns wanting the Singular Number, as *hi Parisii, he Athenæ, hæc Hierosolyma.*

Names of Trees which end in *um*, are Neuter, as *Baxum, Ligustrum, &c.* Also these Names of Trees, *Robur, Acer, Suber, Siler, and Thus*, are Neuter. And *Oleaster, Spina, Libanus, Rubus, Cupressus*, are sometimes Masculine by their Termination, though more commonly Feminine, according to the general Rule.

6. Fœmineum Naves genus atque Poemata quærun.

Names of Ships and Poems are for the most Part Feminine; as *hæc Argos, hæc Centaurus, hæc Ilias, hæc Æneis.*

Names of Poems wanting the Singular Number, take the Gender of the Termination, as *hi Adelpi, hæc Bucolica.*

7. Vox quandoque suo genus accipit a generali.

Many Substantives take their Genders from their own general Nouns, as *Ossa*, which is Masculine, because its general Word *Mons* is of the Masculine. Likewise *hic Hadria, quia est hic Sinus. Hic Adamas, quia est hic Lapis. Hic Agragas, quia est hic Mons. Hæc Eunuchus, quia est hæc Comædia.*

8. Græca sunt semper genus immutabile servant.

Greek Nouns have the same Gender in Latin, which they had in Greek, as *hic Comet-a, Planet-a, vel es. Hic Magnes, Lebes. Hæc Tyrannis. Hæc Arb-os vel or. Hic Lab-os vel or. Hæc Dipthong-os vel us. Hæc Synod-os vel ut.*

RULES to know the GENDER by the TERMINATION.

9. Hæc dat a quod primæ; quod ternæ est dicito neutrum.

If a Noun ending in *a* be of the first Declension, it is Feminine, as *hæc Penn-a, a*; but *Talpa* and *Damæ*, according to Virgil, are Masculine, *Pascha*, the Passover, or Feast of Easter, according to some Authors, is Neuter, and of the third Declension, having *Paschani* in the Genitive, and others make

make it of the First, and Feminine Gender, as *Pastor*. Nouns ending in *a* of the Third Declension are Neuter, as hoc *Thema*, *ista*.

10. *Hæc petit E primæ : Neutrum deposcit E Ternæ.*

If a Noun ending in *e* be of the First Declension, it is Feminine, as hæc *Grammaticæ*, *etæ*. If it be of the Third, it is Neuter, as hoc *Sedit*, *e*, *is*.

1. Nomina, quæ fines *T* vel *I*, sunt omnia Neutra.

Nouns ending in *I* and *T* are Neuter, as hoc *Sinapi*, *Hydromeli*, *Misy*.

2. Osit masculinum: 2. verbale *io* cum *caro* vult hæc.

1. Jungito Fœmineis *do*, *go*: 4. tamen *harpago*, *Tendo*, *Ordo*, *liga*, *cardo*, *margo*, bene mascula sunt.

1. Nouns ending in *o* are Masculine, as hic *Sermo*. 2. Nouns in *io*, that are derived from Verbs, or Nouns, are Feminine: From Verbs, as hæc *Diffusio*, *Positio*: From Nouns, as hæc *Communio*, *Talis*. Likewise hæc *Caro*; but Nouns in *io*, signifying any Thing that hath a Body, or Number, are Masculine, and follow the general Rule, as *Pussio*, *Unio*, *Ternio*, *Quaternio*, *Senio*. 3. Nouns ending in *do*, and *go*, are Feminine, as hæc *Formido*, *Imago*. 4. But *Harpago*, *Tendo*, &c. are Masculine.

13. 1. *U*, *c*, *d*, *dâ* neutris; simul *l*, *t*, neutra requirunt.

2. Masculina sunt *Sal*, *Sol*; & *Sal*, hoc raro tenebit.

1. Nouns ending in *U*, *C*, *D*, *L*, *T*, are Neuter, as hoc *Geni*, *Lac*, *Quid*, *Mel*, *Caput*. 2. *Sal*, and *Sol*, are Masculine, and sometimes *Sal* is Neuter.

14. 1. *N* petit hic. 2. Geni finita in *men* dato neutro;

3. Cuncta Secundæ etiam, cum *Gluten*, & *Inguen*, & *Unguen*: Fœmineo *Sindon*, *Icon* variare jubemus.

1. Nouns ending in *n* are Masculine, as hic *Pæan*, *Dolphin*, *Canon*. 2. But Nouns ending in *men* are Neuter, as hoc *Carmen*, *Flumen*. 3. Nouns of the Second Declension that end in *on*, are also Neuter, as hoc *Gymnasion*, *Gymnasion*.

15. *Ar* petit hoc, velut *ur*: Sed *Furfur* flecte virile.

Nouns ending in *ar*, and *ur*, are Neuter, as hoc *Calcar*, *Guttur*; but hic *Furfur*.

16. 1. *Er* petit hic. 2. Terræ hoc factus [*Cucumer nisi*] poscit;

Uber, *Iter*, *Verber*, quibus addes rite *Cadaver*,

Ver, *Spinter*, *Tuber*. 3. Dabit hic aut hæc tibi *Linter*.

1. Nouns ending in *er*, are Masculine, as hic *Liber*. 2. The Fruits or Seeds of the Earth are Neuter, as hoc *Papaver*, *Piper*, *Zinziber*; but *Cucumer* is Masculine: hoc *Uber*, *Iter*, &c.

17. Hic dat *or*. 2. Hæc *Arbar*: 3. *Cor*, *aderque*, hoc *Marmor*, & *Æquor*.
1. Nouns

1. Nouns ending in *or* are Masc. as *hic Timor*, &c. 2. *Arbor*, Fem. 3. *Cor*, &c. Neut.

18. *Um* semper neutrum: Sic invariabile nomen.

All Nouns in *um*, and all Nouns undeclined, are of the Neuter Gender. Nouns in *um*, as *hoc Mancipium*, *Scortum*, *Templum*. Nouns undeclined, as 1. *Hoc nil*, *nihil*, *fas*, *nefas*, *manna*, *mammona*, *hēr*, *pendo*. 2. Names of Letters, as *Magnum A*, *Nigrum T*, but *hæc A* when the Word *litera* is understood. 3. Verbs and Adverbs taken for Nouns, as *Scire tuum*, *Velle suum*, *Cras aliud*. 4. Any Word put for itself, without taking Notice of its Signification; as *Lax est monosyllabum*. *Anno est Verbum*.

19. *As* Primæ vult hic: *As* Ternæ fœmineum vult.

2 *Vas vas* neutrum est: *As assis* hic dabit apte.

1. If a Noun ending in *as* be of the First Declension, it is Masculine, as *hic Tiar-as*, &c. If it be of the Third, it is Feminine, as *hæc Pietas*, *at-s*.

There are some Greek Nouns in *as* of the Neuter Gender and Third Declension, as *artocreas*, *crisypelas*, and form the Genitive in *assis*, having the penult short. 2. *hoc vas vas*; *hic aut hæc vas vadis*.

20. 1 *Es* sit fœmineum. 2 *Tudes* hic vult, *Poples*, & *Ames*, *Pes*, *Paries*, *Merges*, *Palmes*, cum *Limite*, *Stipes*, *Et Fomes*, *Trames*, *Termes*, cum *Gurgite* *Cespes*.

3 *Hic* plerumque *Dies*, 4 semper dabit hic tibi proles. *Postulat Hippomanes* neutrum, velut *Æs*, *Cacoethes*.

1. Nouns ending in *es* are Feminine, as *hæc Nubes*, *Sedes*. 2. *Tudes*, *Poples*, &c. are Masculine. 3. *Dies* is Masculine or Feminine singular; and only Masculine plural. 4. as *hic Merides*.

21. 1 *Is* dabit hæc, ut *Vis*: *Sunt mascula Pollis* & *Axis*, *Queis* addes, *Callis*, *Sotularis*, *Acinacis*, *Orbis*, *Et Cenebris*, *Vestis*. *Postis* cum *Sanguine*, *Fascis*, *Et Fustis*, *Mensis*, *Collis*, *Caulis*, quoque *Follis*, *Et 2 Cassis*, *Torris*, *Lapis*, *Unguis*, *Aqualis*, & *Ensis*, *Sic Cucumis*, *Vomisque*, *Assis*, 3 *compositaque ab Assis*. *In nis* finitum ceu *Panis*, pone virile.

Hic aut hæc Finis, *Clunis*, cum *Carbo*, *Canalis*, *Addere* *queis* liceat *Torquis*, *Pulvis*, *Cinis*, *Annus*.

1. Nouns ending in *is* are Feminine, as *hæc Vis*. 2. *Cassis Cassis* is Masculine; but *Cassis cassidis* Feminine; 3. as *hic Ostussis*, *Decussis*.

22. 1 Masculinum dabit *os*. 2 *Cos*, *dos*, muliebria & *Arbos*. *Hoc Epos*, & *Chaos*, & *Melos*, ac 3 *Os oris* & *offis*.

1. Nouns ending in *os* are Masculines, as *hilo Flos*, *Mos*, 2. *Cos*, *Dos*, and *Arbos*, are Feminine, as also these Greek Nouns, *Bos*, *Arctos*, *Perimetros*, *Dietros*. 3. *hoc Os oris*, and *Os offis*.

23. *Us* dato masculino, si quartæ est five secundæ.

Nouns in *us* of the Second or Fourth Declension are Masculine, as hic *Ventus*, *Venti*, hic *Fructus*, *Fructus*.

24. Hæc dant *Vannus*, *Humus*, dant hæc *Domus*, *Altus*, 1 *Acusq;* *Porticus* atque *Tribus*, *Colus* & *Manus*, addito 2 *Ficus*.

Fæmineum voluere quoque hæc, ut *Abyssus*, *Eremus*, *Antidotusque*, *Pharus*, *Dialectus*, *Carbasus* : adde

Ex 3 *Odos* & *Phthongos* genitum ; quæque a generali Voce genus plantæ & gemmæ capiunt muliebre.

Hic aut hæc *Grossus*, *Specus* & *Penus*, adde *Phaselus*.

Hic aut hoc *Vulgus*, verum hoc *Virus*, *Pelagusque*.

1. 2. See the Examples at the End of the Grammar ; 3. add also Nouns compounded of *Odos* and *Phthongos*, *Periodus*, *Methodus*, *Diphthongus*, *Me-nophthongus*, which are Feminine, in Imitation of the Greeks.

25. 1 Postulat *us* neutrum, quoties id Tertia flectit.

Dat *Pecus* 2 hæc *pecudis*, *subscusque*, *palusque*, *senectus*,

Lausque, *salus*, *virtus*, *fraus*, *seruitus*, atque *juventus*,

Ac *incus*, *tellus* ; 3 quæ *pus* dat mascula dicas.

1. Nouns in *us*, of the Third Declension, are Neuter, as hoc *Tempus*, *Corpus*. Gen. *oris* ; 2. Hæc *Pecus* *Pecu dis*, but hoc *Pecus* *Pecoris*. 3. as hic *Tripus*, &c.

26. Nomen in *Y* Græcum est, genus & sibi Fæmineum vult.

Nouns in *Y* are Greek, and of the Feminine Gender, as hæc *Chelys*, *Chlamys*.

27. 1 S sit fæminei generis, si consona præsit.

Mascula sunt *pons*, *font*, *torrens*, *mons*, *densque* *chalybsque*

2 Mascula sunt etiam quæ derivantur ab *asse* ;

3 Et polysyllaba in *s* *am* p præponitur illi.

Hic aut hæc donant 4 *frons*, *sero*, 5 *stirps* truncus, *adepsque*.

Dans 6 *animans* genus omne, tamen muliebre præoptat.

Nouns in *s*, with a Consonant going immediately before *s*, are Feminine, as hæc *Trabs*, *puls*, *por* ; 2. as hic *Quadrans*, *Sextans* ; 3. Nouns ending in *ps* of more Syllables than one, are Masculine, as hic *Hydrops*. 4. 5. See the Examples at the End of the Grammar. 6. *Animans* is Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter, but more frequently Feminine.

28. 1 Hæc petit *x*. 2. Polysyllaba in *ax* & in *ex* maribus do.

Hæc *Fornax*, *smilax*, *forfex*, *carexque*, *supellex*.

Mascula sunt *Fornix*, *varix*, *mastixque*, *calixque*,

Grex & *Eryx*, *sandix*, *spadix*, 3 quodque *Uncia* præbet.

Hic aut hæc *cortex* & *Onyx*, cum 4 prole ; *flexque*,

Imbrex, *calx*, *ramex*, *pumex* jungantur *obexque*.

1. Nouns ending in *x* are Feminine, as hæc *per*, *lex*, *vox*. 2. But Nouns in *ax* and *ex*, of more than one Syllable, are Masculine, as hic *Thorax*, *pollen*. 3. as hic *septunx*, *decunx*. 4. as *Sardonix*.

I, E,

G E N D E R S of N O U N S.

I, Æ, A, tantum pluralia.

29. Plurale *A* neutrum est, *I* mas, muliebria sunt *Æ*.

Nouns only Plural in *A* are Neuter, as hæc *Arma, arum*.

In *I*, Masculine, as hi *Cancelli, orum*.

In *Æ*, Feminine, as hæc *Nuge, arum*.

De Generibus Adjectivorum.

30 Adjectiva trium generum sunt omnia. Quædam Unam, sive duas; teneant tres plurima fines.

All Adjectives have three Genders; and some have but one Termination, as hic, hæc, hoc, *Felix*: Others two, as hic & hæc *Fortis*, and hoc *Fortis*. And many have three, as hic *Bonus*, hæc *Bona*, hoc *Bonum*.

Note, Some Adjectives are undeclined, as hic, hæc, hoc *Frugi*.

General RULES of DECLENSIONS.

1. In Neutris, primus, quartus, quintus similes sunt: Tres idem casus plurales *a* retinebunt.

In Words of the Neuter Gender, the Nom. Acc. and Voc. end alike, as *pomum*. And the same three Cases in the Plural end in *a*, as *poma*. From this Rule are excepted *ambo* and *duo*, having *ambo* and *duo* in the Neuter Gender. Nom. Acc. Voc.

2. 1 Est quintus recto similis: 2 *s* tollito Græcis.

Cum proprium dat *ius*, dempta *us*, sit in *i* tibi quintus:

Filius addatur. *Deus* O *Deus*; & *Mens* O *Mi*.

Os per *e* mutabunt bene cætera cuncta secundæ.

Interdum excipias *Fluvius*, *populus*, *chorus*, *agnus*.

1. The Voc. is like the Nom. in each Declension, as *Pecunia, Lîber*. 2. Greek Nouns in *s* form the Voc. by taking away *s* from the Nom. as *Thomas*, Voc. *Thoma*; *Thesens*, Voc. *Theseu*; *Pallas*, Voc. *Palla*. Proper Names in *us*, (by taking away *us*) form the Voc. in *i*, as *Virgilius*, Voc. *Virgili*. *Filius* maketh *Fili*. All other Nouns in the Second Declension change *us* into *e*, as *Ventus*, Voc. *Vente*. But *Fluvius* hath *Fluvius* or *Fluvie*, *populus*, or *popule*, signifying a People, &c.

3. Pluralem sextum similem formato Dativo.

In each Declension the Abl. Plur. is like the Dative, as *Pennis*, *Ventis*.

The First DECLENSION.

1. *E*, vel *A*, prima dabit, simul *AS*, *ES*, flexio fines.

The First Declension hath four Terminations; one Latin, viz. *a*, as *Penna*; and three Greek, viz. *as*, *es*, *e*, as *Thomas*, *Anchises*, *Pentecoste*.

2. *Æ* genitivus habet, cui casum junge dativum.

Si

Si tamen *a* recto fuerit, genitivus in *es* fit
 3 *Mi* dant patrio, simul *as*, quandoque vetusti.

1. As Gen. and Dat. *Penna*; 2 as *Circe*, Gen. *Circes*; 3 the Ancients used the Gen. in *as*, as *Familia*, *Familias*; and sometimes in *ai*, as *Aula*, Gen. *Aulai*.

1 *Am* faciet quartus: sed & *an*, si rectus in *as* fit.
 E finita, vel *es*, quarto *en* solummodo poscunt.

1 As *Pennam*. 2 Nouns in *as* have likewise *an*, as *Thomas*, Acc. *Thomam*, or *Thomen*. 3 But *es* and *e* have only *en*, as *Anchises*, Acc. *Anchisen*. *Circe*, Acc. *Circen*.

1. A sextus donat. 2 tamen *es* ac *e* retinent *e*.

1 As *Penna*. 2 As *Anchises*, Abl. *Anchise*; *Circe*, Abl. *Circe*.

1 Primus pluralis fit in *a*; 2 Genitivus in *arum*.

1 As *Penna*. 2 As *Pennarum*.

6. 1 Tertius *is* poscit: 2 tamen *abus* pauca requirunt.
Filia, *Mula*, *Dux*, *Liberta*, *Equa*, *Nata*, *Dea*, *Amba*.

1 As *Pennis*. 2 *Filia*, *Mula*, &c. have the Dat. and Abl. Plur. in *abus*, to distinguish them from the Dat. and Abl. Plur. of their Masculines, *Filius*, *Mulus*, &c.

7. Accusativus pluralis semper in *as* fit.

As *Pennas*.

The Second DECLENSION.

1. *ER*, vel *IR*, *UR*, fines *US* & *UM*, dedit altera recto;
EUS, *OS*, *QN*, e Græcis; *os* & *on*, per *us*, *um*, varianda.

The Second Declension hath eight Terminations, five Latin, *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, *um*; and three Greek, *eus*, *os*, *on*. The Latin change *os*, *on*, into *us*, *um*, as *Synodos*, vel *Synodus*. *Ilion*, vel *Ilium*.

2. *I* patrius servat, recto parisyllabus ipsi.

The Genitive endeth in *i*, and is equal to the Nominative in Syllables, as *Ventus*, *Venti*; *Liber*, *Libri*.

3. 1 Crescit *ir*, *ur*: *Gener*, & *Prosper*, *Puer*, *Asper*, *Adulter*, *Presbyter*, atque, *Tener*, *Miser*, *Exter*, *Gibber*, *Iberque*;
 Et *Lacer*, atque *Socer*, *Liger*, orta 2 *Gero*, *Fero*, 3 *Liber*
 Mobile, vel *Bacchus*; quæ *Dexter* jungere possis.

4. Sæpe (duo si sint) vates *i* rejicit unum.

B

Nouns

Si

14 DECLENSIONS of NOUNS.

Nouns in *ir*, and *ur*, have more Syllables in the Gen. than Nom. as *Vir*, *Viri*, *Satur*, *Saturi*, and likewise *Gener*, *Generi*, &c. 2. as *Laniger*, *Lanigeri*, *Furcifer*, *Furciferi*. 3. *Liber*, a Book, Gen. *Libri*; but *Liber*, a, um, free, or signifying *Bacchus*, Gen. *Liberi*: Also *Dexter*, *Dexteri*, and, being contracted, *Dextri*: 4. as *Tuguri* for *Tugurii*.

4. *Unus*, *Uter*, *Neuter*, cum *Solus*, & *Ullus*, & *Alter*,
Atque *Alius*, *Totus*, flexes Pronomen et *Ille*.

Unus, *Uter*, &c. make their Gen. Case in *ius*, and their Dat. in *i*, like *Ille*, as *Unus*, a, um. Gen. *Unius*, Dat. *Uni*, &c. But *Alius*, *Ille*, and *Iste*, form the Neuter Gender in *ud*, and in all other Cases they are like *Bonus*. And some of these may likewise be declined according to the general Rule, as *Nullus*, Gen. *Nulli*, as *Nulli consilii sum*. Terent. We say also *Neutri generis*, rather than *Neutrius*. These Nouns of old were declined as Adjectives of the first and second Declension, Gen. *Uni*, *una*, *uni*, Dat. *Uno*, *una*, *uno*, &c.

5. *Os*, si sit recto, semper dabit o genitivo.

Greek Nouns in *os* have *o* in the Gen. as *Androgeos*, Gen. *Androgeo*.

6. *Tertius*, & *Sextus*, formantur in o tibi casus.

As *Libro*.

7. 1 *Um* poscitur quartus; 2 quandoque per *on* loco Græca.

1 As *Librum*. 2 as *Synodus* vel *Synodos*; hence in the Accusative, *Synodum* vel *Synodon*.

8. 1 *Primus pluralis* fit in *i*: 2 *Genitivus* in *orum*.

3 *Græcus* fiet in *on*: 4 *is* tertius: 5 *os* dato quarto.

As *Libri*. 1. *Librorum*. 3. hi *Cimmerii*, *Cimmeriorum*, vel *on*. 4. As *Libris*. 5. As *Libros*.

Names of Feasts may have *orum* and *is* in the second Declension; or *um* and *ibus* in the third, as *Saturnalia*, Gen. *iorum*, Dat. *iis*, or *Saturnalia*, Gen. *ium*, Dat. *ibus*; als *Vulcanalia*.

Ambo and *duo* are only Plural, and are thus declined, Nom. & Voc. *o*, *e*, *o*, Gen. *orum*, *arum*, *orum*. Dat. and Abl. *obus*, *abus*, *obus*. Acc. *o* vel *os*, *as*, *o*.

Deus in the Nom. Plur. makes *Dii*, and the Dat. and Abl. *Diiis*.

Annotat. de Græcis.

Nouns in *eus* (when *eus* is but one Syllable) are of the third Declension, as Nom. *Orpheus*, Gen. *Orpheos*, Dat. *Orphei*, Acc. *Orpheu*, without the Abl. Also *Tydeus*, Gen. *Tydeos*, &c.

2. When the Latin change *eus* into *eus* of two Syllables, such Nouns are declined like *Ventus*, as *Orpheus*, Gen. *Orphei*, or *ei* being contracted into *ei*, makes *Orphei*. Also *Tydeus*, &c.

3. These in *os* are declined thus; Nom. *Androgeos*, Gen. Dat. & Abl. *o*. Acc. *on*, Voc. *os*, like the Nom. or by taking away *s*, makes *o*. When *OS* is changed into *US*, decline them like *Ventus*, as *Synodos* vel *us*, Gen. *Synodi*, &c.

The Third DECLENSION.

Tertia dat varios fines, dans *is* genitivo.

Græcorum patrius vel in *os*, vel in *is*, vel in *us* fit.

Nouns of the third Declension end in *a, e, o, c, d, l, n, r, s, t, x*. The Genitive of Latin Nouns ends always in *is*; but the Greek Genitive endeth in *os*, as *Paris, Paridos*; or in *is*, as *Paris, Paridis*; or in *us*, as *Dido, Didus*.

2. 1 Semper *a* mittit *atq;* 2. Vertes *a* per *is* Genitivo.

1. As *Thema, Thematis* 2. As *Sedile, Sedilis*.

3. 1 Addito *nis* post *o*; 2 dat *inis* muliebres *do, goque*;

3. *Virgo, Ordo, Margo, cum Cardine, Apollo, Cupido, Turbo, Homo, ceu Nemo*: tamen *Unedo* postulat *onit*.

Enis habent *Anio, Nerio*; *Caro* dat tibi *carnis*.

5. Cuncta per *o* patrio dant *us* muliebria Græca.

1. As *Sermo, Sermo-nis*; 2 but Feminines in *do* and *go* have *inis*, as *Formi-do, Formid-inis*; *Caligo, Calig-inis*; 3. also *Virgo, Virg-inis*, &c. 4. Greek Feminines in *o* have *us* in the Gen. and in all other Cases *o*, as, Nom. *Dido*, Gen. *Didus*, Dat. *o*, Acc. *o*, Abl. *o*.

4. Dant *itis* orta *meli*. Sed *Tos* per *r* clausa requirunt.

Nouns in *i* are, for the most part, indeclinable, as *Gummi, Zinziberi*, yet some Greek Nouns compounded of (*Meli*, or *μῆλι*, i. e. *Mel*,) have the Genitive in *itis*, as *Hydromeli, Hydromelitis, Oxymeli, Oxymelitis*.

5. *Is* jungunt *c, d, l*; *Lac, Lactis*; *lis* dato *Mel, Fel*.

Melchisedec Melchisedec-is, Halec Halec-is, David David-is, Velligal Velligal-i

6. 1 Additur *is* post *n*; 2 tamen *on* quandoque dat *ontis*.

3. Donat *inis* neutrum, *Pecten, Flamen*; 4. *cano* natum.

1. As *Titan Titan-is*. 2. Some Greek Nouns in *on* have *ontis*, as *Demophoon Demopho-ontis*; and many follow the general Rule, as *Mammon Mammo-nis, Helicon Helico-nis*; 3. as hoc *Carmen-inis*, also hic *Pecten-inis, hic Flamen Flami-nis*; 4. *Tibicen, Tibi-cinis, Tubicen, Tubi-cinis, a Tibia & Tuba and Cano*.

7. 1 *R capit is patrio*: *Far Farris* postulat; 2 *Hepar*

Hepatos efficiet; 3 *cris* mobile *cer* dat, ut *Acer,*

Ac Alacer; 4 *bris* dant *Imber* cum prole, *Saluber,*

Et Celeber; 5 per *tris* ter formes omne Latinum;

Et Pater & Mater jungas: dat *eris Later & Cor*;

B 2

Cordis;

The

Cordis ; 6 *Iter tineris* ; *Jovis optat Jupiter usque*.

7 *Robur, oris, Jecur, atque Femur*, tibi præbet *Æburque*.

1. As *Calcar-is* ; 2. *Hepar Hepa-tis*, vel *Hepatos* ; 3. Adjectives in *cer* have *cris*, as *acer acris* ; 4. *Imber Imbris, September, bris* ; 5. Latin Nouns in *ter* have *tris*, as *Frater Fratris* ; to which add *Pater Patris, Mater Matris*, tho' they be Greek Words ; 6. *Iter Itineris* ; 7. *Robur, Roboris, Jecur Jecoris*, &c.

8. 1 *As atis format* ; vult *Mas maris* : *As dabit assis*,
Hoc Vas vasis habet, Vas hic vadis : 2 *antis habere*
Mascula Græca volunt : per *adis* 3 non *mascula ponas*.

1. As *Pietas Pietatis* ; 2. *Hic Adamas adamantis* ; also *Elephas, Gigas* : 3. Nouns of the Feminine or common Gender have *adis* ; as *hæc Pallas Palladis* ; *hic aut hæc Arcas arcadis*.

9. *Es mutabis in is* ; 2 dant *etis* plurima Græca.
Adde Quies, Locuples : curtum per *etis* *Teges exit*,
Et Seges, Interpres, Præpos, Pariesque, Abiesque,
Indiges, atque Aric, Perpes, Teres, ac Hebes addo.

1. As *Sedes sedis* ; 2. *Lebes lebeis, Tapas tapetis* ; also *Quies quietis, Locuples locupletis*.

10. 1 *Cætera masculei, aut generis communis, ut Hospes,*
Dant itis in patrio ; *facilis quæ glossa docebit*.
Sed Verres verriis, Vates vatisque requirunt,
(Pesque pedis ; 2 *natum sedeo dat idis* ; *volet edit*
Hæres, ut Merces ; *Cererisque Ceres retinebit*.

1. As *hic Poples poplitis* ; *hic aut hæc Hospes hospitis* ; 2. as *Præses præsidis*.

11. 1 *Is non mutabo*. 2 *dat idis Cupisque Lapisque,*
Et Cassi galeam signans, & plurima 3 Græca :
Dant per 4 eos, per iol, per 5 yor, per 6 ydos, per & entos,
Ac 7 inos quædam : 8 *Glii ffit, dis, ris, tiu, habebit*.

1. As *Navis, Gen. navis* ; *hic et hæc Omnis, Gen. Omnis* : 2. *Cuspis, cuspidis*, &c. 3. Many Greek Nouns have *idis* or *idos*, as *Paris, Paradis, vel Paridos*. 4. Many have *eos* or *ios*, as *Hæresis, hæresios, or hæresius*. 5. Some in *ys* have *yos*, as *Eriannys, erinnyos*. 6. Some have *ydos* or *entos*, as *Chlamys, Chlamydas* ; *Symois, Symoentis* vel *entos*. 7. Some which end in *is* or *in*, have *inos*, as *Delphus* vel *Delphin, Delphinis* vel *inos*. 8. See the Examples.

12. 1 *Is mutant in oris, Pulvis, Cucumisque Cinisque*
Et Vomis : 2 *sed inis, Polli, Sanguisque, requirunt*.
Dis, Lis, dant itis, cum Samnis, junge Quiritem.
Sola charis charitis ; Semis semissis habebit.

1. *Pulvis*

1. *Pulvis pulveris*, &c. with *e* before *ris* short. 2. *Pollis pollinis*, *Sanguis sanguinis*, with *i* before *nis* short.

13. 1 *Os otis* format: *Glos, Mos, Flos, Ros*, facit *oris*.

2 *Arboris ex arbor*, & *Honos tibi* format *honoris*.

3 *Devorat Os oris*, quicquid lucratur *Os ossis*.

Bos flectas bovis; & *Custos Custodis* habeto.

Thos, Minos, Heros, & Tros, formantur in *ois*.

1. As *Cos cotis*. 2. Nouns which end in *os* or *or*, form their Genitive from *or*, and not from *os*; *Arb-os* vel *or*, *arboris*; *Hon-os* vel *or*, *honoris*; also *Labos*, and any other Nouns which end in *os* or *or*, in the Nom. 3. See the Examples.

14. *Us breve mittit oris*. 2 *Longat medius gradus oris*.

Dant 3 *eris, Hulus, Olus, Vellus, Venus, & Genus*, atque

Viscus, Acus, Fadus, Scelus, & cum *Pondere Vulnus*,

Munus, Onus, Sidus, Latus ac Opus, & Vetus adde;

Insuper & Funus, Rudus, Glomus, adjiciantur.

1. As *Corpus corporis*. 2. *Mellus melioris*. 3. *Hulus bulceris*, &c. with *e* before *ris* short.

15. *Uris* habet *Tellus*; 1 veluti Monosyllaba: *Grus, Sus*,

Dant *uis*; *Intercus* dat *utis*; *Liguris Ligus* optat.

Dat *Pecus* hæc 2 *Pecudis*. 3 *Loca græca* feruntur in *antis*.

4 *Ortum a Pus* dat *odis*. 5 *Subscus, Incus, Palus, adis*.

Cætera, ceu *Virtus*, muliebria dantur in *utis*.

1. As *Mus muris*, *Rus ruris*. 2. Hæc *Pecus pecudis*, but hoc *Pecus pecoris*.

3. Greek Names of Places have *utis*, as *Opus Opuntis*. 4. *Tripus Tripodis*. 5.

Subscus subscudis, &c. with *u* before *dis* long.

16. *Æs æris*; *Præs prædis* habet: *Laus Frausque* dat *audis*.

Bs, Ps, Ms, Ls.

17. 1 *I posito inter bs aut ps* formes genitivum.

2 *E per i* mutabunt polysyllaba: dat *cupis Auceps*.

Cinyphis aspirat *Cinyps*: sic *gryps* quoque *gryphis*.

Optat *Hyems hyemis, puls pulstis* flectitur apte.

1. Nouns in *bs* or *ps* form their Genitive in *his* and *pis*, by putting *i* between *b* and *s*, and *p* and *s*, as *Trabs trabis, Stips stipis*. 2. Nouns of more than one Syllable, which have *e* before *bs* and *ps*, change *e* into *i* in the Genitive, as *Cælebs cælibis, Municeps municipis*.

8. 1 *Ns* aut *rs*, demens, *tis* dabit apte.

Dis vult *glans, nefrens, capitis lens, & folium frons*,

Et libripens, concors, discors, & 2 cætera proles.

3 *Untis* habento *quien* & *iens*; sed ab *ambio entis*.

1. Nouns in *ns* and *rs* form their Genitive by taking away *s*, and adding *tis*; as *Mons montis*, *Ars artis*. 2. And the rest of the Compounds of *Cor*, as *Misericors*, *vecors*. 3. *Quiens* *queutis*, *iens*, *eautis*, *aliens* *obentis*; but *Ambiens*, from *ambio*, hath *ambientis*.

19. A *caput est capit*, *capitis* semper dato 1 *proli*.

1. As *Occiput occipit*, *incipit* *incipit*.

20. 1 *X* in *cis* muto; 2 per *gi* *lex*, *frux*, *aquilex*, *rex*, *Gre*
Gre, *remex*, *flecto*; 3 *queis* addas plurima Græca:

4 *Impetigem* jungas; sic *conjunct* *conjugis* edit.

1. As *Pax pacis*. 2. But *Lex legis*, &c. 3. *Sphinx sphingis*, *Phryx phrygis*.
4. *Impetex impetigis*.

21. 1 *E* per *i* mutabunt polysyllaba: 2 quam retinebunt
Myrmex, & *vervex*, *aquilex*, *hallexque*, *reflexque*,
Atque *selex*, *colex*, 3 *clis* optat habere *supellex*.

Dic 4 *Senis*, & *noctis*, *nivis*; 5 *actis* pauca requirunt.

1. Nouns of more than one Syllable in *ex*, change *e* into *i* in the Genitive, as *Vertex verticis*; 2. but *Myrmex myrmecis*, &c. keep *e* unchanged; 3. *Supellex supellestis*; 4. from *Senex*, *nox* *nix*; 5. *Hylax hylactis*, *Astyanax astyanactis*.

Dativus.

22. *Tertius i* præbet, si demas *S* genitivo.

As *Patris*, Dat. *patri*. We find this Dative also ending in *e*, as *Haret pede*
pes. Foot sticks close to Foot. Virg.

Accusativus.

23. 1 *Em* casus ternæ quartus communiter optat.

2 Crescentem Græci per *a* quartum sæpe dedere:

3 Tollitur *os* purum, quod habet rectum per *is*, *ys*ve.

1. As *Patrem*. 2. But Greek Nouns which have more Syllables in the Gen. than Nom. have *a* in the Acc. as *Paan*, *paanas* vel *paanis*, Acc. *Peana*, rather than *paanem*; also *Lampas*, Gen. *dis*, Acc. *dem* vel *da*. 3. Except Greek Nouns which have *os* in the Gen. with a Vowel before it, which come from *is* or *ys* in the Nom. for such have *im* or *in* in the Acc. according to the following Rule.

24. 1 *Im* dant *vis*, *cucumis*, *ravis*, *tussisque*, *sitisque*.

2 Plurima Græca legas etiam per *in*, *imve*, frequenter.

1. As

1. *As Vis*, Gen. *vis*, Acc. *Vim*; *Cucumis*, Gen. *Cucumis*, Acc. *Cucumem*; but *Cucumer cucumeris* hath *cucumerem*. 2. But Greek Nouns in *IS* or *YS* have in or *im*, as *Genesis genosios*, Acc. *genosim* or *in*; *Chelys chelyos*, *chelyn*; *Paris*, Gen. *paris*, Acc. *parim* or *parin*: But *Paris paridis* vel *paridos*, hath *Paridem* vel *parida*; so that the Formation of the Accusative dependeth upon the Genitive.

25. *Em dat & im buris, pelvis, cum clave securis,*
Et puppis, turris, restis, sic febris, aqualis,
Et pestis, navis, torquis; conjunge bipennina.

Ablativus.

De Substantivis Regula.

26. *Sextus e donabit; sic Miles milite format.*

1. At dabit *i* nomen neutrum, quod in *al* vel in *ar* fit, Sicut *e*: tolle 2 *Jubar, sal, far, & nectar, & hepar.*

3. *I quoque dat cujus quartus fiebat in inve,*

Aut *in*: sic *strigilis, cum mugilis, atque canalis.*

1. Neuters in *al, ar, e*, form the Abl. in *i*, as hoc *Animal, calcitr, sedile, Abl. Animali, calcitr, sedili*: Yet proper Names in *e* retain *e* in the Abl. as *Praneste, Cere*, Names of Towns. And the Poets often use *e* for *i*, as *Mare* for *mari*, Ovid Trist. 2. But *Jubar, sal, &c.* form the Abl. in *e*. 3. Nouns, which have *im* or *in* in the Acc. form the Abl. in *i*, as *Vis, vim, vi*; *Paris parim* vel *in*, Abl. *Pari*; but *Paris paridos* hath only *paride*.

27. 1. *I vel e formabis, cum quartus in em vel in im fit:*

Queis addes 2 *Finis, fustis, pugil & vigil, imber,*

Unguis, avis, possis, vestis, cum nepte supellex,

Atque tridens, classis cum civis, & amnis, & ignis.

1. When the Acc. endeth in *em* or *im*, the Abl. endeth in *e* or *i*, as *Febrem* vel *febrim*, Abl. *Febre*, vel *febri*, &c. 2. *Finis, fustis, &c.* have also *e* or *i* in the Abl. although only *em* in the Acc. Also *Rus*, Abl. *Rure* vel *i*, *Vesper*, Abl. *e* vel *i*.

De Adjectivis Regula.

28. 1. *Mobile quod dedit e neutro, dabit i modo sexto.*

2. In quibus annumeres menses, ut *Aprilis aprilis.*

3. *Mobilibus reliquis e vel i dabo. Plus cape pluri.*

Semper e formabunt tibi pauper, sospes & hospes.

1. An Adjective, whose Neuter endeth in *e* in the Nom. hath only *i* in the Abl. as *hic & hæc dulcis, & hoc dulce*; Abl. *dulci*. The Poets, *Metri causa*, use *e* for *i*, as *Celeste* for *caelesti*. Ovid. *ce C. Nep. Virgine vestale*, Ad. *Chrys* likewise in *N S*. Participles and Comparatives take more frequently

quently *e* than *i* in the Abl. 2. Names of Months of the Third Declension form likewise their Abl. in *i*, as *Aprilis*, *September*, *October*, *November*, *December*, Abl. *Aprilis*, *Septembri*, &c. 3. as *Felix* vel *felici*.

Nom. plur. Masc. aut Fem. Generis.

29. *Es* primus pluralis habet, *lapides* tibi monstrat.

1 *Eis* aut *is* tantum *Tralleis*, *Sardeisque* requirunt.

Interdum *Gadeis*, *Alpeis*, quibus addito *Syrteis*.

1. *Tralleis* and *Sardeis*, have only *eis* or *is*, but not *es*; also *Gades*, and sometimes *Gadeis*, &c.

Nom. Acc. Voc. Pl. Neut. Generis.

Quando a, quando ia formandum.

30. 1 Quod dedit *i* sexto (2 nisi comparat) hoc *ia* ponit:

Degener atque *vetus* per *a* tantum *flectere* oportet.

3 Si sextus solum formabit *e*, non *ia* pones.

1. As hoc *Animal*, Abl. *animali*, Nom. Pl. *animalia*; *fel* 2, Abl. *felice* vel *i*, Nom. Pl. *felicia*; 2. but Comparatives have only *a*, as *Melior*, Abl. *e* or *i*, Nom. Pl. *meliora*, not *ia*. 3. *Caput*, Abl. *capite*, Nom. Pl. *capita*.

Genitivus Pluralis.

31. 1 *Græca* per *on* *flectas*; 2 per *& um*, per *ium*ve Latina.

Epigramma epigrammaton; *Metamorphosis* metamorphoseon. Note, That Greek Nouns ending in *a* or *is* have *on* in the Gen. Pl. and those which end otherways have *um*, according to the best Authors. 2. Some Latin Nouns have *um*, as *Caput* *capitum*; and some have *ium*, as *Animal* *animalium*.

Formantia ium.

32. 1 *Præbet ium* patrius, si sextus in *i* fuit ante.

2 Tolle *vigil*, *supplex*, *opifex*, *vetus* & *pugil*, & quod

3 Comparat, excepto *plus*, *artificem*, *strigilem*que,

Atque *inopem*, *memorem*, *consortem* jungito, & 4 orta

A *pede*, & 5 *capio*: quibus addas *compos* & *impos*,

Degener, atque *dives*; 6 quædam contracta videbis.

Orum at sæpe solent flexu dare 7 *festâ* secundo.

1. As hoc *Sedile*, Abl. *sedili*, Gen. *sedilium*; *Felix*, Abl. *e* vel *i*, Gen. *ium*.

2. *Vigil*, *supplex*, &c. have *um*; 3. Comparatives have also *um*; (except *plus*)

as *Melior* *meliorum*; also *Artifex*, *artificum*, &c. 4. as *Quadrupes* *quadrupedum*.

5. Participi *participum*; 6. as *Animantium* for *animantium*; 7. as *Saturnalia*,

Gen. Pl. *Saturnalium*, or *Saturnaliorum*; *Bacchanalia*, *ium*, or *orum*.

Formantia

DECLENSIONS of NOUNS.

Formantia ūm.

3. Quod dedit e tantum sexto, dabit ūm genitivo.

Donat ium Samnis, linter, caro, dos, uter, os, os, flis, faux, nix, nox, cor, lis, cos, cum mure, Quiritem.

Præbet ium cuius rectum duo consona claudunt.

As dat ium Latiale, magis 5 polysyllaba dant ūm; Bosque boum semper plurali dat genitivo.

1. As Caput, Abl. capite, Gen. caputū: 2. But Samnis, linter, &c. have ūm. 3. Nouns which end in two Consonants have ium, as Gens gentium; Cohors cohortium; Septuag septuagium. 4. Latin Nouns in as have ium, as Mars marium; 5. as Civitas civitatum, rather than civitatium.

4. 1 Non crescens, per ium facit, es aut is, genitivum.

Tolle canis, panis, vates, juvenis, volucrisque,

Indolem & adjungas, nec non prolem sobolemque;

Flecte etiam per ium, quæ sunt pluralia tantum.

Excipe opes, proceres, lemures, lucres, celeresque,

Et cum calitibus, majores atque minores.

1. Nouns in es and is, not increasing in the Gen. Sing. have ium, as Sedes sedis, sedium; Mensis mensis, mensium; but canis, panis, &c. have ūm. 2. Nouns which want the Sing. have ium, as Manes manium, Fors forum; but Opes, Proceres, &c. have ūm.

Dativus Pluralis.

35. 1 Tertius est in ibus: Bos bobus flecte bubusque.

2 Ma Græcum, terno tibus aut tis, sed mage tis dat,

Sin 3 quoque nonnullis Graium tribuere poetæ.

1. As Homo hominibus. 2. Greek Nouns in ma have in the Dative and Abl. Plur. tibus or tis, but rather tis, as Poema poematibus, or poematis; Epigramma epigrammatibus, or epigrammatis; because the Old Latins said, hoc Poematum, Epigrammatum, &c. 3. as Troasim for troadibus.

Accusativus Pluralis.

36. 1 Es quartus pluralis habet: 2 sed cum genitivus

Format ium, quartum vel in eis, vel in is quoque pones:

3 As quoque formabit, cum quartus a præbuit ante.

1. As Homo homines. 2. When the Gen. endeth in ium, the Acc. may end in es, or is, as Urbs, Gen. urbium, Acc. urbes, or urbeis, or urbis; omnes omnium, omnes, or omneis; but Tralleis and Sardais have only eis, or is, as in the Nom. Plur. 3. As Lampas, Acc. Sing. lampadem vel lampada, and from hence the Acc. Plur. makes lampades or lampadas.

The

The Fourth DECLENSION.

- 1 Quarta dat *us* recto, dat & *u*, prius 2 invariatur.
- 3 *Us* genitivus habet; per *uis* flexere vetusti.
- 4 Tertius optat *ui*: quandoque per *u* quoque lectus.
- 5 *Um* retinet quartus. 6. Fit sextus in *u* tibi casus.
- 7 *Um* quarto, reliquis *u* casibus optat *Iesus*.

1. Nouns in the Fourth Declension end in *us* and *u*. 2. These in *u* are not declined in the Sing. We find, notwithstanding, *Cornus* in the Genitive, as *Plin. Cornus cervini, caprini cornus*, and *cornui* in the Dat. *Buchan. Hist. Scotland. Dextro cornui praeerat*. But these seem to come from the obsolete Nom. *Cornus*. 3. As *Fructus*; or in *uis*, as *ejus annuis causa*, *Terent.* 4. *Fructus*; or in *u*, as *parce metui*, for *metui*, *Virg.* 5. *Fructum*. 6. *Fructu*. *Iesus*, Acc. *Iesum*, Gen. Dat. Abl. *Iesu*.

Numerus Pluralis.

- 1 Primus pluralis cum quarto semper in *us* fit.
- 2 Dat genitivus *um*. 3 Per *ibus* formato dativum.
- 4 Dant *ubus, artus, acus, ficus & lacus, arcus*,
Et *specus atque veru, partus, quercus*, quoque 5 *portus*.

1. As Nom. & Acc. *Fructus*. 2. *Fructum*. 3. *Fructibus*. 4. But *Arctus, &c.* have *ubus* to distinguish them from the Dat. and Abl. of *Arctus*. Dat. *artibus; Arcti archi*; Dat. *arcibus*. We also find *Portibus* in *Florus, Petronius*. &c. And likewise *Genibus*, or *genubus, Veribus*, or *verubus*.

The Fifth DECLENSION.

- 1 *Es* rectus, 2 Genitivus *ei*, Sic flecte dativum.
- 3 Attamen *i* fini vates quandoque recidit.
- 4 *Em* poscit quartus. 5 Fit sextus in *e* tibi casus.
- 6 Primus pluralis, cum quarto semper in *es* fit.
- 7 *Erum* dat patrius. 8 Ternum formabis in *ebus*.

1. Nouns of the Fifth Declension end in *es*, as *Res*. 2. Gen. & Dat. of two Syllables. 3. as *Ovid, fide pignus*. *Horat. Sat. 1. 3. 95. commissa fide for fidei*. 4. *rem*. 5. *re*. 6. Nom. & Acc. Plus. *res*. 7. *rerum*. 8. *rebus*.

Nouns compounded of two Nom. Cases, are declined in both Words, as *Nos Res-publica*, Gen. *Rei publicae*, &c. But *Alter-uter*, Gen. *Alter-utrius*, &c. has the first Nom. undeclined.

Nouns compounded of a Nom. and a Gen. or any other Case, are declined only in the Word of the Nom. as *Nom. Pater-familias*, Gen. *Patris-familias*, &c. *Juris-consultus*, Gen. *Juris-consulti*, &c.

Anno

Annotations in Quartam & Quintam Declinationem.

1. Nos opinamur tres Declinationes sufficere posse; quia nomina Quartæ Declinationis olim flectebantur per Tertiam; ut *Grus gravis, sus suis*; nunc vero contractæ, in quibusdam casibus, novam Declinationis faciem induunt; ut *Tanus manus, contracte manus, Acc. manum, contracte manum, Abl. manne contracte manu*; Pl. *manues contracte manus*, &c.

2. Nomina Quintæ Declinationis singulas Tertie Terminationes retinent, si in Gen. Sing. hoc pacto, Nom. *ei*, Gen. *ei*, Dat. *ei*, Acc. *em*, Voc. *es*, Abl. &c.

Irregular Nouns.

These want the Plural Number.

Masculines,	Feminines	Neuters.
<i>Aer, the Air.</i>	<i>Fama, Fame.</i>	<i>Ævum, an Age.</i>
<i>Ether, the Sky.</i>	<i>Fames, Hunger.</i>	<i>Cœnum, Dirt.</i>
<i>Fumus, Smoke.</i>	<i>Fuga, Flight.</i>	<i>Lethum, Death.</i>
<i>Limus, Slime.</i>	<i>Humus, the Ground.</i>	<i>Nectar, Nectar.</i>
<i>Nemo, No body.</i>	<i>Indoles, Nature.</i>	<i>Pelagus, the Sea.</i>
<i>Pontus, the Sea.</i>	<i>Lux, Light.</i>	<i>Solum, the Ground.</i>
<i>Pulvis, Dust.</i>	<i>Mors, Death.</i>	<i>Ver, the Spring.</i>
<i>Ros, Dew.</i>	<i>Pax, Peace.</i>	<i>Virus, Poison.</i>
<i>Sanguis, Blood.</i>	<i>Sitis, Thirst.</i>	<i>Vulgus, the Rabble.</i>
<i>Vesper, the Evening.</i>	<i>Salus, Safety.</i>	<i>Forum, Hay.</i>
	<i>Plebs, the Common People.</i>	<i>Fel, Gall.</i>
		<i>Jubar, the Sun-beam.</i>
		<i>Lutum, Clay.</i>

1. Propria sunt tantum numero flectenda priori.

His jungas Herbas, frumenta, metalla, liquores, Libras, mensuras, nec non abstractaque & artes.

Proper Names want the Plural Number; as these of

Gods,	Men,	Countries,	Towns	Rivers,	Hills,
<i>Jupiter,</i>	<i>Jacobus,</i>	<i>Scotia,</i>	<i>Londonium,</i>	<i>Tiberis,</i>	<i>Etna,</i>
<i>Alfo</i>	<i>Herbs,</i>	<i>Grains,</i>	<i>Metals,</i>	<i>Liquors,</i>	
	<i>Ruta,</i>	<i>Triticum,</i>	<i>Aurum,</i>	<i>Lac,</i>	

Things sold by Weight, Measure, Abstract Nouns, Sciences.

Batyrum, Pannus Justitia, Rhetorica.

Abstract Nouns are Substantives derived from Adjectives, as *Justitia, Juventus*; from *Justus, Juvenis*.

These want the Singular Number.

Masculines,	Feminines,	Neuters.
<i>Liberi, Children.</i>	<i>Calendæ, Calends.</i>	<i>Arma, Arms.</i>
<i>Manes, Ghosts.</i>	<i>Idus, Ides.</i>	<i>Extæ, Intrails.</i>
<i>Majores, Ancestors.</i>	<i>Nonæ, Nones.</i>	<i>Castra, Tents.</i>
<i>Minores, Successors.</i>	<i>Divitiæ, Riches.</i>	<i>Mœnia, Walls.</i>
<i>Primores, the Chief.</i>	<i>Grates, Thanks.</i>	<i>Munia, Offices.</i>
<i>Penates, House Gods.</i>	<i>Induciæ, Truce or Peace.</i>	<i>Præcordia, Bowels.</i>
<i>Proceres, Nobles.</i>	<i>Insidiz, Snare.</i>	
<i>Posterî, Posterity.</i>	<i>Nugæ, Trifles.</i>	
<i>Superi, Gods above.</i>	<i>Nuptiæ, Marriage.</i>	
<i>Inferi, Gods below.</i>	<i>Tenebræ, Darknefs.</i>	

Distri-

2 Distribuent numerus, cuique est a Cardine nomen,
Tot, quot, cum natis, semper præeunte carebunt;
Adjungas Ludos, urbes, & festa, librosque.

Distributive Numbers, *Singuli, bini, terni, &c.* And Cardinal Numbers, *a Duo, tres, quatuor, &c.* want the Singular: Also *Tot, quot*, with their Compounds, *Aliquot, quotquot, totidem*: Likewise many Names of Games, Towns Feasts, Books, as *Megolenses, Philippi, Saturnalia, Bucolica.*

Defective Nouns.

1. Some Words have but one Case, viz. the Abl. as *Astu, jussu, natu, noctu, diu, permisso, promptu, rogatu, sponte.*

2. Some have only two, as *Dica, dicam; suppetia, suppetias; inficia, inficias.*

3. Some have three Cases Sing. as

Gen.	Acc.	Abl.
<i>Dap-is,</i>	<i>em,</i>	<i>e,</i>
<i>Op-is,</i>	<i>em,</i>	<i>e,</i>
<i>Pre-cis,</i>	<i>em,</i>	<i>e,</i>
<i>Vic-is,</i>	<i>em,</i>	<i>e,</i>

Yet these have all the Cases Plur.

4. Some have only four Cases Sing. and all the Plur. as,

Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.
<i>Dition-is,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>em,</i>	<i>e,</i>
<i>Frug-is,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>em,</i>	<i>e,</i>

5. *Nemo* wants the Voc. Sing. and all the Plur.

6. Nom. *Vis*, Gen. *vis*, Acc. *vim*, Abl. *vi*, wanting the Dat. and Voc. Sing. Plur. *Vites, virium, &c.*

7. All Words which we use not in the Voc. in *English*, want it in *Latin*, as *Qui, qualis, quisque, aliquis, quisvis, nullus, neuter, nemo, &c.* Likewise all Pronouns want the Voc. except *Tu, meus, noster*, and *nostras*.

8. All Words of the Fifth Declen-

sion want the Gen. Dat. and Abl. Plur. except *Rex, dies, species, facies.*

9. *Forum, os oris, jus, mare, rus*, thus, want the Gen. Dat. and Abl. Plur.

10. *Plus* wants the Dat. and Voc. Sing. and in the Nom. and Acc. it is used as a Subst. of the Neuter Gender, but in all other Cases it is an Adj.

11. Many Nouns are not declined, as,

1. *Nil, nihil, instar, fas, nefas.*

2. All Nouns in *i*, as *Gummi.*

3. Nouns in *n*, in the Sing. as *Cor-nu.*

4. Names of Letters, as *a, b, c, &c.*

5. Words taken materially, as *Tuum seire.*

6. *Tot, quot, quatuor, quinque, sex*, and so forward to *centum*, are also undeclined: But *Ducenti, e, a*, Gen. *orum, arum, orum, &c.* Likewise *Trecenti, quadringenti, quingenti, &c.*

Obs. The Subst. *Mille* is not declined in the Sing. and in the Plur. makes *Millia millium, &c.* as *Mille hominum.*

The Adjective *Mille* wants the Sing. and is not declined in the Plur. as *Mille homines.*

Redundant Nouns.

1. Many Words have indifferently two Terminations in the Nom. as *Arb-or, vel os; Bacul-us, vel um; Clype-us, vel um.*

2. Some Nouns are of the Second

and Fourth Decl. as Nom. *Dom-us*, Gen. *i*, vel *us*, Dat. *o*, vel *ui*, Acc. *um*, Voc. *us*, Abl. *o*; Plur. Nom. & Voc. *us*, Gen. *orum*, vel *uum*, Dat. *ibus*, Acc. *es*, vel *us*.

Tolle

Tolle *me, tu, mi, mi;*

Si declinare *Domus vis.*

3. *Laur-us*, Gen. *i*, vel *u*, Abl. *o*,
Plur. Acc. *os*, vel *us*, in all other
Cases like *Ventus*.

4. *Col-us*, Gen. *i* vel *us*, Abl. *o* vel
u, in all other Cases, as *Ventus*.

5. *Querc-us*, Gen. *i* vel *us*; Plur-
Gen. *orum* vel *uum*, in other Cases, as
Fructus.

Variable Nouns.

1. Some Nouns are Neut. Sing. and
Masc. Plur. as,

Arg-os } Pl. { *i*, *orum*.
Cæum, *i* }
Plur. Acc. *Vas*, *is*, Pl. *Vas-a*, *orum*.

Fran-um }
Fil-um } Pl. { *i*, vel *a*.
Kastr-um }

4. Some in the Sing. are Fem. in
the Plur. Neut. as,

Pergam-us, *i* } Pl. { *a*, *orum*.
Supellex, *filii* } *filia*, *ium*.

5. Some in the Sing. are Neut. in
the Plur. Fem. as,

Balne-um }
Delici-um } Pl. { *a*, *orum*.
Epul-um }
Nundi-num }

2. Some in the Sing. are Masc. in
the Plur. Masc. or Neut. as,

Jo-cus } Pl. { *i*, vel *a*.
Lo-cus }

3. Some in the Sing. are Neut. in
the Plur. Masc. or Neut. as,

Comparison of Adjectives.

Adjectives may be compared, to whose English you may put *er* and *est*, *more*
and *most*: As *Hard*, *hard er* *hard est*; or, *more hard*, *most hard*. There are
three Degrees of Comparison, the Positive, as *Durus*; Comparative, as *Durior*;
Superlative, as *Durissimus*.

Regular Comparison.

Dat formam medio gradui primus positivi
casus in *i*, tamen *or* conjungi postulat usque.

Dat quoque supremo, cui junges *S* *Simus* apte.

Si positivus in *er*, fuerit *rimus* additur illi.

1. If you add *or* to the first Case of the Positive that ends in *i*, then you have
the Comparative; as *Durus*, *duri*, *duri-or*. 2. If you add to it *simus*, you have
the Superlative; as *Durus*, *duri*, *duri-simus*: Also *Mollis*, Gen. *mollis*, Dat.
molli, *mollis or*, *mollis-simus*. 3. When the Positive endeth in *er*, the Superla-
tive is formed by adding *rimus* to the Nom. as *Tener*, *tenerrimus*.

Irregular Comparison.

At *Bonus* & *melior* dat & *optimus*, & *Malus* optat
 pessimus & *pejor*. *Parvus* minor ac *minimus* dat.

Maximus & *major* *Magnus*. 1 dat *plurimus* & *plus*

in neutro *Multus*: Sed *plus* plurale dat omne.

Hæc *Facilis*, *gracilis*, *similis*que, *agilis*que, *humilis*que,
tant *limus*, *is* dempto. 3 A *Vetus* estque *veterrimus* apte.

1. *Multus* *plurimus*, *multa* *plurima*, but in the Neuter add *plus*, as *multum*
plurimum: And in the Plur. *plus* is added to all the Genders. 2. *Facilis*
facillior *facillimus*, &c. 3. *Vetus* *veterior* *veterrimus*.

3. 1 In *Dicus*, atque *ficus*, *loquus* & *volus entior* optant:
Atque gradu terno, formant *entissimus* apte.
2 *Mirificus* dat *mirificissimas*. 3 *Inferus* autem
Infinus ac *imus*. 4 *Superus* *summus*que *supremus*.
5 *Posterus* & *postremus*. 6 *Maturus* *rimus* optat
Vel *ssimus*. At *Dexter*, *citer*, atque *sinister* habebunt
Hæc timus. 7 Adde *Exter* quod & *extremus* tibi donat.
8 *Nequior* & *Nequam* *nequissimus* optat habere.

1. Adj. ending in *Dicus*, *ficus*, *loquus*, *volus*, change *us* into *entior* for the Comp. and *entissimus* for the Sup. as *Maledicus* *maledicentior* *maledicentissimus*. Also *Magnificus*, *magniloquus*, *benevolus*, &c. 2. *Mirificus* *mirificentior* *mirificissimus*. 3. *Inferus* *inferior* *infinus* vel *imus*. 4. *Superus* *superior* *supremus* vel *summus*. 5. *Posterus* *posterior* *postremus*. 6. *Maturus* *maturior* *maturimus* vel *maturissimus*. 7. *Dexter* *dexterior* *dextimus*, &c. 8. *Exter* *exterior* *extimus* vel *extremus*. 9. *Nequam* indeclinable, Comp. *nequior* *nequissimus*.

These want the Positive.

- 4 *Hæc viduata* gradu sunt pauca sequentia primo;
Ultimus, *ulterior*; *Prior* & *Primus*; *Propiorque*
Proximus; *Ocyor* atque *ocysissimus* adjiciatur.

To these may be added *Deteri* r worse, *deterimus*.

These want the Comparative.

5. *Multa* gradu careant medio; velut *Inclytus*, atque
Fidus, & *invitus*, *falsus*, *bellus*que, *sacer*que.

Several other Adject. likewise want the Comparat. as *Nuperus* late, *nuperri-
mus*; *Meritus* deserving, *meritissimus*; *Novus* new, *novissimus*; *Par* equal,
parissimus.

These want the Superlative.

6. *Hæc superante* carent, *Juvenis* quod *junior* optat.
Atque *Senex*, *dives*, *satur*, *ingens*, ac *adolescens*.

Likewise *Opimus* full, *opimior*, wanting the Superl. And many Adject. end-
ing in *alis* and *ilis*, as *Mortalis* mortal, *Exilis*, small.

These have only the Comparative.

7. *Anterior* solum est; huic junge *licentior* apte.
Us si vocalis præeat, nunquam gradus addit.

Adjectives having a Vowel before *us*, are not compared; but instead of a
Comp. and Sup. take before them *magis* and *maxime*, as *Pius*, *magis pius*, *maxi-
me pius*; Gen. *pii*, *magis pii*, *maxime pii*, &c. Also *Ardus*, *idoneus*, *strenuus*,
&c.

The First CONJUGATION.

1. *Avi* præterito, dabit *atum*, prima, supino.

Verbs of the first Conjugat. have *avi* in the Præt. and *atum* in the Sup. as
Amo *amavi* *amatum*.

Exceptions.

Exceptions.

1. *Do dedit atque datum vult; Sto stetit indeque statum:*

Ex 2 *Sto compositum stitit atque stitum dat & atum.*

Et *Lavo vult lavi, lautum, simul atque lavatum.*

Poto magis 3 potum, Juvu jutumque juvare.

1. *Do dedi datum; alio Circundo, pessundo, venundo, suscolo:* But all the other Compounds of *do* are of the third Conjugation. 2. *Asto asti ti astum vel astatum.* 3. *Poto potavi potatum, or rather potum.*

3. 1 *Præbet ui per itum Cubo, cum sono junge crepare,*

Et *Domo, sive tono, veto cum plico.* 2 *Sed datur usque*

Avi & ui Plico compositis cum præpositura:

3 *Supplicat avi atum; genitumque ex nomine solum.*

Præbet ui per sum 4 Frico cum feco, junge necare.

Nexuit & nexum nexo. 5 Micui mico tantum.

1. *Cudo cubui cubitum, &c.* 2. The Compounds of *Plico* with Prepositions have *avi atum, or ui itum;* as *Explico explicui explicitum, vel explicavi explicatum, &c.* 3. But *Supplico* hath only *avi atum:* Also *Plico* when compounded with Nouns, as *Multiplico, triplico, multiplicavi multiplicatum, &c.* 4. *Frico fricui frictum, &c.* 5. *Mico micui micare, wanting the Supine.*

The Second CONJUGATION.

1. Altera præterito dat *ui, dat itumque supino.*

As *Habeo habui habitum.*

Exceptions. B E O.

2. Præterito *Jubeo jussi, jussumque supino;*

Sorbeo ppsi ptum dat: 1 Vel normam rite reservat.

1. *Sorbeo sorpsi sorptum, vel sorbui sorbitum.*

C E O.

3. 1 *Dat Doceo doctum.* 2. *Mistum dat Misceo.* 3. *Consensu*

Censeo: Mulceo si sum. Luceo xi absque supino.

1. *Docui doctum.* 2. *Miseui mistum vel mixtum.* 3. *Censeui censum.*

D E O.

4. *Dant di sum Prandet, videt, & sedet; 1 huic dato sessum.*

2 *Ardeo vult arsi tantum: sic Strideo stridi.*

3 *Utque momordi morsum a Mordeo; tondeo, pendet,*

Spondeo, sic faciunt. Dant si sum Rideo, suadet.

Nideo præterito spoliabitur atque supino.

1. *Sedi sessum.* 2. *Ardeo, strideo, want the Supines.* 3. *Momordi morsum, totolandi tonsam, pependi pensum, sponendi sponsum.*

G E O.

5. 1 *Xi sum dant Mulget, lûget, quibus additur anget:*

C 2

Indulget

Indulget si tum format : Sed Tergeo si sum.

2 *Urgeo si tantum, cum fulget, turgēt & alget.*

1. *Mulxi multum, &c.* 2. *Urgeo urfi urgere, &c.* without the Supines.

IE O.

6. *Vult Cileo civi atque citum. Vico evi & etum.*

LE O.

7. *Vi tum formabunt Flet, plet, cum deleo : i junge*

Ex Oleo nata ; atqui vult Adelevit adultum.

Polleo præterito privabitur atque supino.

1. *Oleo olui olitum, or rather olevi o'ctum ;* but its Compounds have *evi itum* as *Aboleo abolevi abolitum, &c.*

ME O.

8. *Formabit Timeo timui nullumque supinum.*

NE O.

9. *Dat Maneo mansi mansum. Neo nevī & etum :*

1 *Imminet imminui tantum.* 2 *Teneo dato tentum.*

3 *Abstineo nullam video retinere supinum.*

1. *Immineo imminui, wanting the Supine.* 2. *Tenui tentum.* 3. *Abstineo abstinere, wanting the Supine.*

QUE O.

10. *Torqueo formari torsum torsumque videbis.*

RE O.

11. *Hæreo vult hæsi atque hæsum : dat Torreo tostum*

Torreo torruī tostum.

VE O.

12. *Dic Moeo moovi motum ; i conformia junge.*

2 *Dic Fautum, cautum.* 3 *Veo Neutra carento supinis.*

Connivet vi xique dabit, nullumque supinum.

1. *Foveo, fovi fotum, &c.* 2. *Faveo favi fantum ; Caveo cavi cantum.* 3. *Paveo pavi pavere.*

Annotation.

13. 1 *Quod dat ui neutrale caret plerumque supino.*

2 *Poscit itum Valeo, placeo, careo, liceoque,*

Pareoque, & jaceo; lateo; nocco, doloque.

1. By Neuter Verbs here are understood such as end in O, and are not read in OR, as *Sileo silui si ere, Studco studui studere, Timeo timui timere, &c.* 2. But *Valco, placeo, &c.* have *ui itum.*

The Third CONJUGATION

B O.

1. *I Be Bi tumque facit.* 2. *Scabo, lambo, carento supinis.*
 3. *Orta Cubo cubus hestas, cubitumque supino.*
Dant psi ptum Nubo, scribo, quibus addito sorbo.

1. *Bibo bibi b'bitum.* &c. 2. *Scabo scabere, Lambo lambere.* 3. The Compounds of *Cubo*, which have *M* before *BO*, are of the Third; and these which want *M* of the First, as *Accumb-o* is, *Accub-o-as*, and all of them have *ui itum*.

C O.

2. *Ico ci ctum vult. Vinco vici dato victum.*
Vult Dico dixi dictum: Sic flectito Duco.
 1. *Dat Parco parsi parsum, atque pepercit itumque.*
 1. *Parco parsi parsum, vel peperci parctum.*

S C O.

3. 1. *Sco muto in vi tum.* 2. *Sed Pasco dat tibi passum.*
Dat per itum 3. *Agnosco, Cognosco.* 4. *Poposcit habeto*
Posco; velut Disco didici, per itumque supino.
Compesco per ui dat itum, dispescoque par sit.
Conquinisco dabit conquexi, tolle supinum.
Nil dat Fatisco, glisco; 5 Inceptivaeque verba...

1. *Cresco crevi cretum,* &c. 2. *Pavi passum.* 3. *Agnovi agn'itum, cognovi cognitum.* 4. *Poposci posc'tum, Didici discitum.* 5. Inceptive Verbs denote beginning or Increate, and end in *sc'o*; as *Calesco*, I wax hot; *Frigesco*, I wax cold.

D O.

4. *Do verito in di sum. Rudo, strido, carento supinis.*
As Scando scandi scansum. Edo edisum, &c.

Exceptions.

5. *Dat Cado praeterito cecidi casumque supino.*
 1. *Occido sic recido dant casum; 2 caetera non dant.*
Cedo monophthongon cessi cessumque tenebit;
At cum dipht'ango formabit Cado cecidi
Casum: Sed 3 foboles cidi cisumque. Pependi
Et pensum Pendo dat. Pedo pepedit itumque.
Tendo tetendit habet, tensum tentumque frequenter.

1. *Occido occidi occasum, Recido recidi recasum.* 2. All the other Compounds of *Cado* want the Supine, as *Incido, accido.* 3. *Occido occidi occisum,* &c.

6. *Tundo facit tutudi tunsun; 1 compositaque tusum.*
 2. *Pando etiam passum.* 3. *Natum Edo format & estum.*
Scindo dabit scidi scissum. Fidi quoque fissum

*Fundo dat. Alit Fundo fudi fusumque tenebit.
Si sum dant Ludo, claudio cum rodere, plaudo,
Divido cum vado, rado ceu ladesere, trudo.*

4 *Natum ex do Ternæ didit atque ditum dedit usque.
Dic tamen abscondi, per itum.* 5 *Nil Sido requirit.*

1. *Contundo contudi contusum* 2. *Pando pandi pansom vel passum.* 3. *Comedi comedi comesum vel comestum.* 4. The Compounds of *Do*, which are of the third Conjugation, have *didit ditum*, as *Addo addidi additum*; but these of the first have *didit datum*. See the Rule, *Do dedī atque datum*. 5. *Sido sidere*, wanting the Perfect and Supine; yet its Compounds have *sedi sessum*, from *sedco*; as *Assido assedi assissum*, *resido resedi resessum*.

GO, GUO.

7. 1 *Go vel Guo, xi tumque facit.* 2 *Tamen ista supinis
N tollunt Pingo, stringo, cum fingere, ringo.*

Tango facit tetigi tactum. 3 *Dat Ago egit & actum:*

4 *Sed Deگو, satago, non admisere supinum.*

Ut rexi restum, pergo, surgoque, requirunt.

Ambigo nil format, cui Vergo jungere debes.

1. *Rego rexi restum, extinguo extinxi extinctum, &c.* 2. *Pinxi pinxum, &c.* 3. Also its Compounds, as *Perago peregi peractum, redego redegi redactum*. 4. *Degere, sategi satagere.*

8. *Vult Frango fregi fractum, pegi pepigique,
Et panxi pactum pango capiet. Lego gitum.*

1 *Negligo xi tum vult, intelligo, delego, junge.*

Dat Pungo pupugi punxi, punctum venit inde.

In si sum Spargo, mergo, tergoque locabis.

Per xi xum, Figo, frigo, formata videbis.

Sed Clango, ningo, sugo, ceu lingit & angit.

Dant xi præterito, sed deficiente supino.

1. *Neglexi neglectum, &c.*

HO.

9. *Ho xi tumque dabit; traho cum vebo, sint tibi testes.*

IO.

10. 1 *In spicio, aut licio quod sit, petit exit & tum.*

2 *Elicui elicitedum.* 3 *Facit & jacit, ecit & actum.*

Fodio dat sodi fossum. 4 *Fugit fugitumque.*

Ivi itum Cupio. 5 *Sapui sapitumque supino.*

Dic Capii cepi captum. *Rapui rapui, ptum.*

Dat Pario peperit partum, paritum. *Quatioque*

Dat quassi quassum: 6 Cussi cussum dato proli.

Meio facit minxi mistum, olim mingo ferebant.

1. Verbs ending in *spicio*, or *licio*, have *exi estum*, as *Aspicio aspexi aspectum*, *alicio allexi allestum*. 2. *Elicui* hath *elici elictum*. 3. *Facio feci factum*, *jacio*

jeci *factum*. 4. Fugio fugi *fug-tum*. 5. Sapivi *sapitum*, long; or, *Sapi-
itum*, short. 6. Cucutio concussi *concussum*, &c.

L O.

11. 1 Lo dat *ui*. 2 Colo, *consulo*, & *occulo*, dantur in *ultum*.

3 *Altum* dic vel *ita*. *Molitur* *molo*. 5 *Celloque celsum*.

Callo facit *ceculi celsum*. 6 *Pepuli* dato *pulsam*.

7 *Velli* vel *vulsi* dat *vulsum*. *Fallo* *sefelli*

Falsum. *Sublatum* dat *Tollo* *sustulit*. Atque

Sallo facit *falli falsum*. Sed *flectito Psallo*

Præterito psalli, nullo comitante *supino*.

1. Colo *Colui*, ab *alui*. A general Rule cannot be given for the *Supine*. 2. *Colo*, *Consulo* and *Occulo*, have *istum*, *Colui cultum*, &c. 3. *Allo alui altum* vel *aitum*. 4. *Molui molitum*. 5. *Cello cellui celsum*, *Callo ceculi celsum*. 6. *Pello pepuli pulsum*. 7. *Vello velli* vel *vulsi vulsum*.

M O.

12. 1 *Mo* per *ui* dat *itum*. 2 *Tremo* ponitur absque *supino*.

Dant 3 *psi ptum Demo*, *promo*, cum *sumere*, *como*.

Emi emptum dat *emo*, *pressi pressum* *premo* donat.

1. *Fremo fremui fremitum*. 2. *Tremui tremere*. 3. *Dempsî demptum*, vel *demsi dentum*, &c. cum, vel *sine p*.

N O.

13. *Pono* facit *pos-i positum*. *Genui genitumque*

Gigno dat. *Cerno crevi cretumque* requirit.

Flecte Cano cecini cantum: 1 *Compositaque centum*,

Et cianui. 2 *Temno temsi tentumque* *supino*.

3 *Dic Sprevi spretum*. *Stravi* vult *sternere stratum*.

Et Lino dat *lini*, *liui*, *levive*, *litumque*.

Flecte Sino sivi, atque *situm* *formato supinum*.

1. *Pracino pracinui pracentum*, &c. 2. *Temsi tentum*, vel *tempsi temptum*, cum, vel *sine p*. 3. *Sperno sprevi spretum*.

P O.

14. 1 *Po psi ptumque* facit. *Rupi ruptum* dabo *Rumpo*;

Et Strepo dat *strepui*, pariter *strepitumque* requirit.

1. *Carpo carpsi carptum*, &c.

Q U O.

15. *Dat Coquo præterito coxi*, *coctumque* *supino*.

1 *Vult Linquo liqui tantum*; *compositaque listum*.

1. *Liqui linquere*, wanting the *Supine*; but its *Compounds* have *listum*, as *Relinquo reliqui relictum*.

R O.

16. *Quero quasivi quæstum*. *Dat Tero trivi*

Et tritum. Atque *tuli latum Fero* semper habebit.

Atque

Comed
of the
of the
fidere
from

c. 3.
Degi

Hum
jacio
jeci

Atque Gero semper gessi gestumque tenebit.

Curro cucurri cursum. Vix Furo præteritum dat.

Uro ussi ac ustum. 1 Verro-ri si dato versum.

Et Sero dat sevi atque satum : 2 nata evit atque ;

Alt erui atque ertuin, cum planto hand significarint.

1, Verri, vel versi versum. 2. The Compounds of Sero, which change not the Signification of the Simple, have evi itum, as *Affero*, to sow or plant next by, *assevi assitum*. But *Affero*, I affirm, *asserui assertum*, and so in the rest.

S O.

17. 1 So sivi situm. 2 Pinso suis indeque pistum.

3 Depsui a depso. Viso visi absque supino.

1. *Facess-jō-sivi-situm*, *capess-jo-sivi-situm*, *laccess-jo-sivi-situm* ; from which Perfects, *u* or *vi* is often taken away, as *Facessivi facessii*, or *faceffi* ; and also from their Supines, as *Facessitum* vel *faceffum*. 2. *Pinsum* *pinsum* vel *pistum*. 3. *Depso*, *depsui depserē*, wanting the Supine.

T O.

18. Xi xum dant Flecto, plecto. Sed xi xuit & xum

Dant Necto & pecto. Peto suscipit ivit & itum.

Mitto facit misi missum, 1 Et Meto messuit essum.

Vertoque dat ti sum. 2 Sterto tuit absque supino.

3 Nil neutrum sisto ; stitit atque stitum dato natis.

4 Sisto sed Activum stitit atque statum capit apte.

1. *Meto messui messum*. 2. *Stertui stertere*. *Sisto*, when Neuter, hath neither Perfect nor Supine ; but its Compounds have *stis stitum*, as *Resisto restiti restitum*.

4. *Sisto stiti statum*, when Active.

V O.

19. Dat Vivo xi tum. Solvo solvoque solutum :

Sic Vo'vo. Calvo calvi facit absque supino.

Datque Lavo lavi lotum, dum tertia flectit.

U O.

20. 1 Vult uo semper ui, dans utum. Vult Struo xi tum.

Datque Fluo xi xum. 2 Pluo vi vel ui dat & utum.

3 Vultque Ruo ruitum : 4 dat utum proles tibi solum.

5 Nulla supina dabunt Metuo, luo, congruo, sicut Annuo cum 6 sociis, Cluo, respuo, & ingruo, junctis.

1. *Acuo acui acutum*. 2. *Pluo pluui vel pluvi plutum*. 3. *Ruo rui rutum*. 4. *Diruo dirui dirutum*. 5. These following have *ui* in the Perfect, and want the Supine, as *Metuo metui metuere*. 6. *Innuo innui innuere*.

X O.

21. Nexo xui xum vult. Texo xuit indeque textum.

Nexo nexui nexum nexere, vel Nexo nexas, piamz.

The Fourth CONJUGATION.

Fui præterito, dabit itum quarta supino.

As *Audo audiui auditum.*

Exceptions.

1 *Singultit vult singultum* : 2 *Sepelire sepultum.*

3 *Veneo dat venum, Venio veni dato ventum.*

Vincio dat vinxi vincitum, 4 cui sancio jungas.

5 *Vult amicit xi tum vulgo* ; dat *ui, simul iui.*

6 *Haurio si stum dat. Sepsi dat sepio septum* :

Et pariter 7 *campsi campum sibi cambio poscit.*

1. *Singultio singultivi singultum.* 2. *Sepelio sepelivi sepultum.* 3. *Veneo veni-
vi, or rather veni, venum.* 4. *Sancio sanctum, or sancivi-ium.* 5. *Amicio ami-
cui amictum, or amicivi amictum.* 6. *Hausi haustum, or haurivi haurtum.* 7.
or *Cambio vi-ium.*

2. 1 *Dat salio salui saltum* ; 2 *sed nata per ultum.*

Sarcio si sartum. Farsi dat sarcio sartum.

Sentio dat sensi sensum : sic *raucio rausi*

Rausum donabit. Fulsi dat falcio fultum.

3 *Ex pario natum, per ui mutatur & ertum* ;

Conper o, reperitque tamen ri poscit, & ertum.

1. *Salio (to salt) salivi saltum only* ; but *salio (to leap or jump) salui saltum,*
or *salivi-ium.* 2. *Infuso infusi infusum.* 3. *Aperio aperui apertum.*

Nil serio donat. Nil dant meditantia verba.

Parturio, esurio, vi tum dant nupturioque.

Compound Verbs.

Compositum simplexque modo flectuntur eodem.

As *Vinco vici victum* ; *devinco devici devictum.*

Exceptions.

1. 1 *Quam simplex geminat, composito non geminatur*

Syllaba : 2 *Sed proles ex do, sto, poscoque, disco,*

Præteritum geminant : Nec non 3 *præcurro, repungo.*

4 *Principium ullius nunquam duplicabo supini.*

1. The Syllable which in the Perfect of a simple Verb is doubled, is not
doubled in its Compounds, as *Tendo tetendi, attendo attendi, &c.* 2. *Do dedi,*
addo, addidi, sto steti, asto asti, posco poposci, repesco repoposci, disco didici, ded feci
dedidici. 3. *Curro cucurri, præcurro præcucurri* ; also the other Compounds of
Curro with Prepositions. *Repungo repapugi.* 4. As *Cucurri cursum, not cucur-*
sum, &c.

2. 1 *A* quoties mutatur in *I*, per *E* pone supina.
 2 Tolle *habeo*, 3 *do, go, sapio, salio, statuoque*.

1. When *A* in the Simple is changed into *I* in the Compound, as *Facio effectio*, such Compounds have *E* in the Supine, as *Factum, effectum, &c.* 2. *Habeo habitum, inibeo inibitum.* 3. Also Verbs in *di* and *go*, as *cado casum, occidam occisum. Ago actum, redigo redactum, sapio sapitum, desipio desipitum, salio saltum, insilio insultum, statuo statutum, insituo institutum.* Also *Placeo placitum, despicio despicitum.*

Præteritis quæcunque carent, spoliato supinis.

Verbs in O R.

1. Præteritum nullum format verbum, quod in *or* fit;
 Mutuo participans dat præteritum tamen illi:
 Huic *sum* sive *fui* semper conjungere debes.
 2 Activum verbum, si desit, fingere oportet.

1. Passive Verbs want the Perfect Tense; but this is supplied with the Perfect Participle, and the auxiliary Verb *Sum* or *Fui*, as *Amor, amatus sum* vel *fui* &c. 2. In Verbs which have no Active, (such as Deponents) we must fancy a regular Active, as *Verco verum veritatem*, and from *veritatem* to form *veritus*, by changing *M* into *S*.

Exceptions from the Second Conjugation.

Dat Fateor *fassus, confessus* confiteorque;
 Vult reor usque ratus. Miseneri flecte misertus.

Exceptions from the Third Conjugation.

Vult labor lapsus. Nanciscor nactus habebit.
 Oblitusque obliviscor. Gradior dato gressus.
 Et questus 1 Queror, atque fruor fructus fructusque:
 Dic Patior passus. Perperessus perperetior vult.
 Et Nitor nisus, nixusve. Sequorque secutus.
 Ulor in usus abit. Format loquor usque locutus.
 2 Expergisci experrectus, passusque paciscor.

1. Queror questus; but Quaror quasitus. 2. Expergiscor experrectus.

Ulciscor formes ultus. Fessusque satiscor.
 Commutiscor erit commentus. Sic adipiscor
 Format adeptus; huic proficiscor junge profectus.
 Aptus apiscor habet. Nascor natusque tenebit.
 Vult Orior ortus; Morior sic mortuus optat.

Exceptions from the Fourth Conjugation.

Mettior exoptat mensus, vult ordior orsus,
 Et nunc orditus profert. Assentior autem

Assensus clam

Offensus vult. Exuperiorque expertus habebit.
Opperior facit oppertus; Plautoque peritus.

Irregular Verbs.

Gaudeo cum soleo, fit, fudit, meret & audet,
passivum dant præteritum: 2 sed utrumque creabunt
vesco, caret, juro, prandet, nubit 3 miseretque.
cano, piget, tædet, pudet & siccet: Addito potō,
et libet, & titubo; placeo reliquis volo jungi.

1. *Gavissus, solitus, factus fissus, mastus, ausus sum.* 2. *Suevi, vel suctus sum,*
sic de cæteris. 3. *Miserui vel misertum est.* Sic *piget, pudet, licet, libet, tædet,*
periasum, &c.

Note, *Vapulo, veneo, fo, exulo, nubo, liceo,* have a passive Signification, under
 an active Termination, as *vapulo*, to be whipt, &c.

Effective Verbs.

Nil formant vescor, liquor, medeor, reminiscor,
Prævertor, ringor, divortor, diffiteorque.

These want the Perfect, and have an active Signification under a passive Ter-
 mination, as *vescor*, I eat, &c.

Aio, ais, ait, Pl. aiunt. Imperf. *aciebam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant,* Im-
 erat. ai. Subj. *aias, aiat.* Pl. *aiatis, aiant.*

Inquam vel inquio, quis, quit, quimus, quunt. Imperf. *Inquiebat, bant.* Perf.
Inquisti. Fut. *Inquies, inquiet.* Imperat. *Inque, inquito.*

Edo, to eat, sequentia a sum mutuatur, Es, est, estis, esto, este, estote, essim,
esses, essemus, essetis, essent, esse; pariter in Compositis, Comedo, comes, comest,
&c.

Apago, apagite, i. e. abduco, abducite.

Ave, aveto, avete, avetote, avetis, avere. Similiter *Salve.*

Cedo, cedite, i. e. Dic vel da; dicite vel date.

Faxo, vel faxim, faxis, faxit, faxint.

Forem, es, et, emus, etis, ent, fore, i. e. futurum esse.

Ovat, ovans. Quaso, quasumus.

Odi, cepti, memini, movi, have only the Tenses in *ram, rim, sem, ro, se*; only
Memini hath in the Imperative *memento, mementote.* These four perfect Tenses
 have both the Signification of the Present and Perf. as *Odi*, I hate, or have
 hated, and so of the rest.

These first Persons *Dor, for, der,* are not in Use.

For *dice, duce, face, fere,* we say, *dic, duc, fac, fer*; but the Compounds of
Facio, which change *a* into *i*, have *E*, as *Effice, refice, &c.*

Species or Kinds of Verbs.

Verbs, in respect of Form, are *Primitive*, as *Lego*, I read; or *Derivative*, of
 which there are five Kinds.

1. *Inceptives* in *Sco*, formed from the second Person of the Present, as *Calef-*
co, I wax hot.

2. *Frequentatives* for the most part in *To*, formed from the latter Supines, as
Assensus, clamo, I cry often; Læsito, I read often.

3. *Desi-*

3. *Desideratives* in *rio*, formed from the latter Supine, as *Scripturio*, I desire to write.

4. *Diminutives* in *illo*, as *Sorbillo*, I sup a little.

5. *Imitatives* in *isso*, as *Gracisso*, I imitate the Greek.

Obs. *Inceptives* are of the third Conjugation; *Desideratives* of the fourth and the rest of the first Conjugation.

Of Points and Notes.

So many Verbs as are either expressed or understood in a Sentence, so many Points there must be in it.

Comma [,] is the shortest Stop, and is used after the more imperfect Parts of a Sentence belonging to the same Noun or Verb.

Semicolon [;] is a Note of somewhat longer Breathing, and is mainly used when doubtful or opposite Things are expressed.

Colon [:] is a Note of suspending the Voice yet longer, and noteth the perfect Part of a Sentence, the whole Sense being not yet finished.

A *Period* or *full Stop* [.] is a Note of longest Breathing, and is put after every complete Sentence, where the Sense is fully finished.

A Point of *Interrogation* [?] is used when a Question is asked.

A Point of *Exclamation* or *Admiration* [!] is used when we express any Thing with Wonder.

Parenthesis () incloseth one Sentence within the Bosom of another, which would continue complete, although the inclosed Sentence were wanting.

A *Cratchet* [] includes a Word or Sentence explaining what went before.

An *Apostrophe* ['] is used when a Letter is cast out, as *Dixin'* for *dixistine*; and is often used to denote the Gen. Case, as *my Brother's Book*.

Hyphen [-] is used to divide the several integral Parts of a compound Word, as *Pale faced*, *Sun burnt*: And, being placed at the End of a Line, it denotes that (for want of Room) some Part of the Word is carried to the Beginning of the next Line: No Letters of a Syllable being separated.

Diæresis ["] is used when one Syllable is made two, as *Evolū'sse* for *evolū'sse*.

Induction [Δ] is used to bring in a Line interlined.

Quotation [""] is used in the Margin, when a Sentence is quoted out of another Author.

This Note ['] is used to distinguish Adverbs from Nouns, as *Stulid'*, *Unà*.

This Note ['] is used, 1. over Ablatives in *a*, and Genitives in *us*, as *Pensat'*, *Fructus'*. 2. Over Syllables long by Nature, as *Legere* in the Perf. Act. and Future Passive. 3. Over Words contracted by Syncope, as *amā'sti* for *amavisti*; *decūm* for *decorum*. 4. Over *Ergo* when it is taken for *Causa*.

Of Capital Letters.

Every Verse, Sentence, Title, Proper Name, and Adjectives derived from Proper Names, must begin with a Capital Letter; and frequently Names of Offices, and Arts. In other Cases use smaller Letters.

Figures belonging to Words.

Prosthesis, adds to the Beginning, as *gnatus* for *natus*.

Aphæresis, takes from the Beginning, as *pone* for *depone*.

Syncope, takes from the Middle, as *novi'sti* for *novisti*.

Epanthesis, adds in the Middle, as *repperit* for *reperit*.

Apocope, takes from the End, as *dic* for *dice*.

Cra'sis,

Craſis, contracts two ſyllables into one, as *Phæton* for *Phaeton*.
Diaſiſis, divides one Syllable into two, as *Sylva* for *Sylva*.
Metatheſis, changes the Place of a Letter, as *Flandre* for *Flander*.
Antitheſis, changes the Letter itſelf, as *faciundum* for *faciendum*.

SYNTAX.

The First Concord.

Mobile vult fixi Caſum, Numerumque, Genuſque.

The Adjective agrees with the Subſtantive in Gender, Number, and Caſe, as
Bonus puer, bona penna, bonum pomum.

The Second Concord.

Caſu conveniunt eadem ſignantia fixa.

Two (or more) Subſtantives, ſignifying the ſame Thing, agree in Caſe, as
Regina Anna, vidi reginam Annam.

Appendix.

*Mobile quadrabit fixo, fixum quoque, fixo,
 Si mediet ſubſtans verbum, geſtusque, vocanſque.*

The Adjective and Subſtantive agree, or two Subſtantives ſignifying the ſame Thing, although a Subſtantive Verb, or of Geſture, or of Calling, come between; *Penna eſt bona, regina vocatur Anna.*

Verba Subſtantiva; *Sum, ſio, ſorem, exiſto.* Verba Geſtus; *Dormio, cubo, incedo, curro, jaceo.* Verba Vocandi; *Nominor, appellor, dicor, vocor, nuncupor;* & iis ſimilia, *Scribor, ſalutor, habeor, exiſtimor.*

The Third Concord.

Et Genus & numerum referens præeuntis habebit.

The Relative *Qui, qua, quod*, agrees with a Subſtantive going before, in Gender and Number, as *Puer qui diſcit, mulier qua c'ntat, animal quod currit.*

Inter fixa duo Referens quadrabit utriusque.

A Relative between two Subſtantives of a diverſe Gender, may agree with either, as *Eſt animal quod, or quem vocamus hominem, ſtella qua, or qui phaeton dicitur.*

Eſt referens neutrum ſen ſum cum reſpicit omnem.

When a whole Sentence ſtands for the Antecedent, the Relative is Neuter, as *Quod beatum iſti ducunt, uxorem nunquam habuit.*

The Caſe of the Relative dependeth on the following Verb, as *Regina qua imperat, regina cui paremus, regina quam honoramus.* See the New Method.

The Fourth Concord.

Verbum perſonam recti numerumque tenebit.

A Verb of the Finite Mood agrees with the Nom. in Number and Perſon, as *Ego lego, tu legis, præceptor docet.*

D

A Verb

A Verb between two Nominatives of a diverse Number, may agree with either, as *Omnia pontus erat, or erant.*

A Noun of the singular Number signifying more than one, may have a Verb Sing. or Plur. as *Turba ruit, or ruunt.*

Quintus persona prapomitur usque secunda.

All Vocatives are of the second Person, and so must be placed before the second Person of a Verb, as *Amice veni.*

Ante volunt quantum verba infinita tenere.

A Verb of the Infinitive Mood hath the Accus. before it, as *Dicunt regem adventare.* The Nom. before the Verb may be made an Acc. and the Verb put in the Infinitive, leaving out *quod* or *ut*; *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales; Gaudeo te bene valere.*

Annotations on Concord.

Conjuncta voces pluralia verba reposcunt.

Two or more Substantives singular (having the Conjunctions *et, ac, atque,* &c. or the Prep. *cum* between them) will have a Verb, Adj. or Relative Plur. as *Petrus & Joannes ludunt, Pater & Mater sunt irati, Rex & Regina qui imperant sunt invidii.*

Plurali verbo potior persona coheret.

A Verb Plur. agrees with the Nom. of the first Person, rather than second; and with the second rather than third, as *Ego & tu studemus, Tu & ille studetis.*

Mobile praprio generi plurale coheret.

The Adj. Plur. agrees in Gender with the Substantive Masculine, rather than Feminine; and with the Feminine, rather than Neuter, as *Pater & Mater sunt irati, Lena & Scortum sunt impudica.*

Si fixa absque anima fuerint, vult Mobile neutrum.

But if the Substantives signify Things without Life, the Adjective is often in the Neuter, as *Calamus, Charta & Atramentum sunt necessaria.*

Quo casu rogit, tu respondebis eodem.

The Answer is put in the same Case with the Question, *Quis, qua, quid;* as *Cui pares? Resp. Regina. Quam vides? Resp. Reginam.*

Atque Modos similes connectit copula casus.

These Conjunctions (*et, ac, que, atque, nec, neque, seu, sive, aut, ve, vel,*) couple the same Cases and Moods, as *Sede, & lege. Amo Patrem, & Matrem.*

Junguntur verbis Adverbia participisque.

Adverbs are joined to Verbs or Participles, as *Bene scribis, temere judicans.*

The Genitive governed.

Of Substantives governing the Genitive.

*Unum Substantivum aliud regit in Genitivo,
Sed rei diversæ: Sit testis Gloria mundi.*

One Substantive governs another (signifying a different Thing) in the Genitive, as *Frustrum panis, Liber præceptoris.*

Mobile

Mobile seu Referens, si neutrum, vult Genitivum.

An Adjective or Relative, in the Neuter Gender, may have a Genitive, as *Multum laboris, Quantum pecunie.*

After *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, the Genitive of their Primitives *Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, are understood, and yet Adjectives agreeing with them are expressed, as *Meum (Sup. mei) solius peccatum corrigi non potest. Ex tuo (Sup. tui) ipsius animo conjecturam feceris.* We say also *Arma illius (Sup. viri) Pater hujus, (Sup. pueri.)*

1. In patrio aut sexto, cum fixo mobile ponas,
Post aliud fixum: 2 Poterit quoque mobile jungi
Alterutri fixo: 3 Quarto fixumque videbis.

1. One Substantive governs another, with an Adjective of Praise or Dispraise, in the Genitive or Ablative, as *Puer proba indolis, or proba indole; Puer duræ cervicis, or dura cervice.* 2. The Adjective may agree with either of the Substantives, as *Petrus est acuti ingenii, or acutus ingenio.* 3. The last Substantive is often put in the Acc. as *Puer pulcher vultum, Famina candida collum.*

Adjectives governing the Genitive.

Mobile significans active dat Genitivum.

An Adjective of an active Signification governs the Genitive; of this Sort are these denoting Desire, Knowledge, Skill, Ignorance, Guiltiness, Innocence; as *Cupidus auri, peritus belli, doctus grammaticæ, ignarus lectionis, conscius sceleris, integer vite.*

Adj. Desiderii: *Ambitiosus, avarus, avidus, cupidus*: *Scientiæ, Collidus, certus, doctus, docilis, gnarus, memor, peritus, prescius, presagus*: *Ignorantiæ, Anxius, dubius, ignarus, immemor, imperitus*: *Reatus, Consciens, convictus, manifestus*: *Innocentiæ, Innocens, innoxius, insons, integer.* Item quædam in *ex* & *in*: ut *Capax, edax, ferax, fugax, petax, tenax, fugiens, patiens.* Hæc refer *Compos, impos, emulus, munificus, parvus, prodigus, providus, profusus, securus.*

Dant gradus Exsuperans, & Partitiva secundum.

Superlative and partitive Adjectives require the Gen. Plur. with which they agree in Gender, as *Unus fratrum, nulla sororum, quod animalium.* And if the Gender of the Genitive Plural be different from the Gender of the Substantive before the Partitive Adjective, then it is more elegant to make the Adjective agree in Gender with the former Substantive, as *Leo est fortissimus animalium, rosa est pulcherrima florum.*

Partitive Nouns signifying Part of many, or many by Parts, as *Alius, alter, uter, neuter, quis, aliquis, nemo, nullus, omnis, multi, pauci, quisque, unus, duo, tres, &c. Primus, secundus, &c.*

Sometimes, after Partitives, we use *de, e, ex, or inter*, as *Unus fratrum, o de, e, ex fratribus, or inter fratres.*

Verbs governing the Genitive.

Dant patrium satago, misereri, cum miseresco.

Satago, misereor and *miserescere*, require the Gen. as *Suarum rerum satagit, misereor tui, miserescite regis*: But *miseror* hath the Acc. as *sartem miseratur iniquam.*

*Accuso, damno, laudo, contraria junte,
Criminis aut pœnæ, dant sextum, five secundum.*

Verbs of *accusing, condemning, praising*; also *excusing, acquitting, rebuking*, require the Acc. of the Person, with the Gen. or Abl. of the Crime, as *Accuso, condemno, absolvo te furâ, or furto*; *laudo, reprehendo, te probitatis, or probitate*.

Verba Accusandi; *Accuso, ago, alligo, arcesso, arguo, defero, incuso*. Excusandi; *Excuso, purgo, expurgo*. Damnandi; *Damno, condemno, multo, convinco*. Absolvendi; *Absolvo, solvo, libero, purgo*. Laudandi; *Laudo, miror, probo, commendo*. Vituperandi; *Vitupero, corripio, reprehendo, increpo*.

Est cum composito, & refert connecte secundo.

Est (pro *pertinet*) also *Interest* and *refert*, require the Gen. as *Liber est præceptoris, pecus est Mœlibæ, interest, refert regis*. *Interest* and *refert* require these Accusatives, *Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, eusa*. And *est* these Nominatives, *Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum*.

Pœnitet & tædet, miseret, pudet, & piget, optant
Accusativum personæ cum genitivo.

These five Verbs require the Acc. of the Person, with the Gen. of the Thing, as *Pœnitet, pudet me peccati, piget, tædet me vita, miseret me tui*. Or the Gen. may be changed into an Infinitive, as *Pœnitet me peccati, or peccasse, &c.*

Verba *obliviscor, reminiscitur atque recordor,*
Et meminî, memoror, patrium quartumve requirunt.

These five Verbs require the Gen. or Acc. as *Obliviscor, reminiscor, recordor, lectionis, or lectionem*.

Adverbs governing the Genitive.

*Temporis atque loci, quantique adverbia quædam,
Exoptant patrium: Dic venimus illius ergo.*

Adverbs of *Time, Place, and Quantity*, also *ergo-for causa*, require the Gen. Of *Time*, as *Nunc, tunc, temporis, interea loci*. Of *Place*, as *Longe, nusquam, minime gentium*. Of *Quantity*, as *Abunde, assatim, partim, nimis, satis, parum vini*. Note, *En, ecce*, have the Nom. or Acc. after them. *Ab, ob, pro, bene, hem*, may have the Nom. Acc. or Voc. after them; *Hei* and *va*, the Dat.

The Dative governed.

The Dative after EST.

1. *Dat substant verbum, fixo comitante, dativum.*

Est (pro *habeo*) requires the Dat. of the Person, with a Nom. of the Thing, as *Est mihi liber, sunt nobis pennæ*.

2. *Dant binos ternos, sum, duco, do, similesque.*

Est (pro *affero*) also *Duco, do, verto, habeo, dono, tribuo*, require two Datives, the first of the Person, the second of the Thing, as *Regina est nobis presidio, quod alia vitio vertis, id tibi ne laudi duxeris*.

The

The Dative after Verbs and Adjectives.

3. Ternum vox quævis acquisitiva requirit.

All Verbs, and many Adj. may have a Dat. Case of the Person or Thing which receiveth any Profit or Disprofit; and these Kinds of Verbs and Adj. are said to be put *Acquisitively*. Verbs, as *Malefacio nemini, benefacito omnibus, cedo majori, conserva mihi hunc librum, narra mihi historiam, nan omnibus dormio. Tibi aras, tibi seris, tibi occas, tibi metus, cauo progressui, or receptui; victis dominabitur Argis, nocea nemini.* But *Ledo* requires the Acc. as *Ledo neminem.* Adjectives; as *Benignus omnibus, fidus amicis, gratus cuique, utilis reipublica, molestus amicis, perniciosus patriæ, obnoxius salutis, infestus hostibus, gravis stomacho, secundus nulli.*

4. Hæc casum ternum cupiunt, quandoque secundum,

Affinis, similis, communis, par propriusque, Finitimus, fidus, conterminus atque superstes, Conscius & socius, conformis sive propinquus, Et vicinus, amicus, avet jungi his alienus.

These Adjectives require commonly the Dat. and but seldom the Gen. as *Similis patris, or patri; conscius sceleris, or sceleri; alienus consilii, or consilio.*

5. Multa regunt Ternum quæ constant Præposituris;

Scilicet Ante, sub, in, post, præ, super, inter, ad, ob, com.

Verbs compounded with *ante, sub, in, &c.* require the Dat. as *Antecelli omnibus, meo subestis imperio, insidet equo, postponit pecuniam fame, præripuit mihi li- rum, parentes suis liberis sæpe supersunt, interesse sacra concioni, assidet mihi, nocturnum studium saluti obest, componere magna parvis.* Some of these Verbs have also the Accusative, as *Antecello, anteco, incedo,* because the Prepositions, wherewith they are compounded, govern the Accusative.

6 Ternum donabunt Impersonalia verba.

Impersonal Verbs require the Dat. as *Confert, contingit, stat, debet, evenit, restat, restat mihi.*

7. Dicit sed Spectat, res pertinet, attinet ad me.

These three Impersonal Verbs have the Acc. with *ad*, as *Hic liber attinet, pertinet, spectat ad me.*

8. Ternum pro quarto, aut sexto cum præposituris ponimus; It Clamor calo, pro more poetæ.

The Poets often use the Dat. for the Acc. or Abl. with a Preposition, as *Il amor calo, for ad calum. Nec cernitur ulli, for ab ullo.*

In bilis, ac in dus, poscunt nonnulla Dativum.

Verbals in *bilis*, and Futures in *dus*, require the Dat. as *Pax optabilis omnibus, penetrabilis armis, rex amandus omnibus, scendus mihi.*

Quadam, more patrum, cupiunt Adverbia Ternum.

Some Adverbs require the Dat. after the Manner of the Adjectives from whence they are derived, as *Petrus facit inutiliter sibi, canis similiter huic; for inutilis, similis, require the Dat.*

The Accusative governed.

1. Activum verbum post se Quartum retinebit.

Verbs of an active Signification govern the Acc. as *Time Deum, venerare po-
rentes, loquere pauca.* Sometimes a Word materially taken, as *Flecte penna
conjugata amo*; or the whole Phrase after the Verb, is put for the Acc. as *Sci-
ubi sit frater meus? Nostin' quota sit hora?*

Quantum Neutra regunt, active sumpta, frequenter.

Neuter Verbs put for Actives require the Acc. as *Quem hic manes pro ex-
petas. Corydon ardebat Alexin, pro vehementer amabat.*

Cognati Quantum sermonis Neutra tenebunt.

Neuter Verbs govern the Acc. of a near Signification; especially when an
Adj. is joined with it, as *Curro cursum, vivo vitam jucundam, eo iter longum.* Of
the Acc. may be changed into an Abl. as *Vivo vitam hilarem, or vita hilari.*

Accusativum Quanti verbum omne requirit.

Any Verb, whether Active, Neuter, &c. can govern the Acc. of Quantity
as *Multum tremo, nil miror, Homo homini quid praestat.*

Quantum sic quaedam Graecorum more tenebunt.

The Poets make Passive and Neuter Verbs govern the Acc. in Imitation of
the Greeks, as *Petrus rubet faciem, vulneratur caput, truncatur brachium.*

2. Compositum verbum casum dat praepositurae.

Many Verbs govern the Acc. or Abl. by virtue of the Preposition wherewith
they are compounded, as *Adeamus scholam, omni spe decedit; exco, egredior domum
or domo; for e, ex, and extra in Composition have the same Power.* The Pre-
position may also be repeated after the Verb, as *Adeamus ad scholam, exivit a
turbe.*

3. Celo, rogo, & doceo, varios jungunt sibi Quartos:

Sed Passiva regunt unum tantummodo Quartum.

Celo, and Verbs of asking, as *Rogo, oro, obsecro, peto, posco, postulo*; also of
teaching, as *Doceo, dedoceo, &c.* require two Acc. the first of the Person, the
second of the Thing, as *Doceo te grammaticam, roga praeceptorem veniam, celo
vit me librum.* Their Passive Verbs have only the Acc. of the Thing, the Acc.
of the Person being changed into a Nom. as *Rogo te veniam, tu rogaris a me ve-
niam, doceo discipulos grammaticam, discipuli docentur grammaticam.* *Supplicium*
governs the Dat. by reason of its Composition.

Dant quantum Decet, & juvat & delectat, oportet.

These four Verbs require the Acc. of the Person, with the Infinitive, as *Ju-
vat, delectat me studere.* At more Graeco cum Dat. as *Quando ita tibi juvat.*

Præterit & fallit, latet, & fugit, adice quarto.

These four Verbs have also the Acc. but want the Infinitive, as *Te non præ-
terit; quam sit difficile, non me fugit.*

Of the Infinitive Mood.

4. Verbo finito Modus infinitus adhæret;
Mobilibusque etiam subjungi sæpius optat.

Infinitive

Infinitives are governed by Verbs or Adjectives, as *Cupio scire, vereor dicere, cupidus scire, dignus amari.*

Of Participles, Gerunds, and Supines.

5. Verbum Participans sequitur, primumque Supinum

Active signans: Pariterque Gerundia jungit.

Participles, Gerunds and Supines, govern the same Case that their Verbs govern, as *Reptens-endi, endo, endum; Repetitur, repetiturus lectionem*; because we say *repeto lectionem*.

6. Mobile vel fixum regit id quod definit in *D I.*

The Gerunds in *Di* are governed of Adjectives and Substantives, as *Cupidus discendi, tempus legendi.*

7. In *Do* præcedunt, *In, ab, ex, cum, de*, similesque.

The Gerunds in *Do* are governed of *In, ab, ex, cum, de*, as *vaco a scribendo, de vivendo, in legendo*. Or the Preposition may be understood, as *Sum desessus legendo, Disces scribere scribendo*.

8. In *DUM* finitis *Ad, ob, inter, & ante* præbunt.

The Gerunds in *Dum* are governed of *ad, ob, inter, ante*, as *ad scribendum; but more ornately Scribendi gratia, inter cœnandum, ante domandum*.

9. *DUM*que, necesse notans, petit, *est* comitante, *Dativum*.

When the Gerund in *Dum* denotes Necessity, it is made by *est* with a *Dat.* as *Legendum est mihi, moriendum est omnibus*.

Of Supines.

10. Verbis, quæ motum signant, prius adde Supinum.

The first Supine followeth a Verb of Motion, as *Eo piscatum, eo pransum*.

11. Mobilibus subsunt bene posteriora supina.

The latter Supine followeth an Adj. as *Turpe dictu, indignum auditu*.

Of Time.

12. *Da* sextum casum, si tu per *Quando* rogaris.

The Noun of Time answering to the Question, *When?* is put in the Abl. as *Quando venit Rex?* Resp. *Die Saturni, hora septima*.

13. *Quamdiu* amat Quartum, quandoque reponito Sextum.

The Noun of Time answering to the Question, *How long?* is put in the Acc. and but seldom in the Abl. as *Quamdiu studuisti?* Resp. *Duas horas, or duabus boris*: Or we may say, *Studui per duas horas*.

Of Place.

14. 1 Post *Ubi* da Patrio nomen; 2 sed nomina poscunt, Sextum, si Ternæ, vel sint Pluralia tantum.

1. The proper Name of a City or Town, answering to the Question, *Where?* is put in the Gen. as, *Ubi est Rex?* *Rome, Londini, Edinburgi.*

2. But

2. But if the Name of a City or Town be of the third Declension, or want the Singular Number, then it is put in the Abl. as, *Ubi est Rex?* Resp. *Athenis, Carthagine* or *Carthagini, Rure* or *Ruri*. Also these, *Militia, belli, domi, huius*, follow this Rule.

15. Quæstio si fuerit per Quo, tunc ponito Quartum.

The proper Name of a City or Town, answering to the Question, *Whither?* is put in the Acc. as, *Quo ivit Rex?* Resp. *Romam, Londinum, Carthaginem, Athenas, Parisios*. Also *sunt domum, rus*.

16. Responde Sexto, si Qua, five Unde rogaris.

The proper Name of a Town or City, answering to the Question, *Which Way, or Whence?* is put in the Abl. as, *Qua ivit? Unde venit Rex?* Resp. *Roma, Londino, Edinburgo, Carthagine, Athenis, Parisiis*. Also *venit rure, domo*. We say also, *venit Edinburgum Londino, or per Londinum*.

Obs. 1. The Names of Cities or Towns belonging to the foresaid Rules, admit a Preposition, if you add an Adj. or Urbs, or Oppidum to them, as *In opulento Londino natus est. Profectus est ad doctas Athenas. Ivit ad domum paternam. Est in Urbe Londino*.

Obs. 2. Any other Name of Place or Country, Island, River, Hill, &c. seldom wants a Preposition, as *Rex est in Scotia, Anglia, Caesar pervenit ad Rhenum, ad Aetnam. Ivit ad Templum, ad Forum. Est in Foro, Templo, Cubiculo, &c.*

Of Distance of Place.

17. Vult Quartum, Sextumve, loci Distantia, casum.

The Distance from Place to Place, is put in the Acc. or Abl. as *Glasgwa distat Edinburgo triginta miliaria, or miliaribus*.

Of Prepositions.

A Preposition is so called, because it is placed before the Case which it governs, except *Usque, Tenuis* and *Versus*.

18. 1 Vult Ad cum sociis Quartum; 2 velut Absque Latinum.

1. These govern the Acc. *Ad, apud, ante, adversum vel adversus, cis, citra, circa vel circiter, circum, contra, erga, extra, intra, inter, infra, supra, juxta, ob, pone, propter, prope, per, præter, post, penes, secus, secundum, trans, ultra, as Venit ad Forum. Prandet apud patrem, &c.*

2. These govern the Abl. *a, ab, absque, abs, cum, coram, clam, de, e, ex, pro, præ, palam, sine, procul, tenuis. as A pueritia ab illo, abs quovis homine, &c.*

19. Sub, super, in, subter, Quartum Sextumve requirunt.

These govern the Acc. or Abl. under various Significations; for which see the New Method.

The Ablative governed.

1. A Comitante, vel ab, dant Sextum plurima Verba.

Passive, Nenter, and also some Active Verbs, require the Abl. with *a, or ab*, as *Amor a patre. Osculor a matre. Acepi ab illo. Distat ab urbe. Audivi hoc a matre.*

matre. But the Poets often change this Ablative into a Dative, as *nec cernitur ulli*, for *ab ullo*. *Eripuit, surripuit mihi librum*, for *a me*.

Note, Some Adjectives follow this Rule, with the Preposition expressed or understood, as *Integer a vitiiis*. *Castus a veneré*. *Natus, satus, ortus, editus, sanguine divum, or ex sanguine divum*. Also, *poculum ex auro, sup. factum*. *Fecit cathedram ex ligno*. For the Preposition is usually expressed with the Matter whereof any Thing is made.

9. Instrumenta dabis Sexto, Causamque, Modumque.

The Instrument wherewith, the Cause why, and the Manner how a Thing is done, are put in the Abl. without a Preposition. 1. The Instrument: this answereth to the Question, *Wherewith?* as *Scribo calamo*. *Scindo panem cultro*. *Stristo gladio me adortus est*. 2. The Cause; this answereth to the Question, *Why, Wherefore?* as *Pallidus metu*, *Taceo pudore*. *Horreo frigore*. *Rubescit ignorantia*. *Rex Dei gratia, & jure hereditario*. 3. The Manner; this answereth to the Question, *How, or after what Manner?* as *Submissa voce cantat*. *Leno gradu procedit*. *Suo more docet*. *Torvis me afficit oculis*. *Arte, non dolo ita*.

Note, The Cause and Manner sometimes admit a Preposition, as *Pallidus metu*, or *pro metu*: Also *ob* or *propter metum*. *Magna cum modestia loquitur*.

9. Dat Patrium aut Sextum tibi Copia, sicut Egestas.

Adjectives and Verbs of Plenty or Want require commonly the Abl. and sometimes the Gen. as *Dives pecoris*. *Plenus vini, or vino*. *Expers fraudis, or fraude*. *Purus sceleris, or scelere*. *Abundat divitiis*. *Liber sceleris erroribus*. *Vacat culpa*. *Egeo, indigeo aris, or are*.

Adj. *Copiae*; *Abundans, dives, secundus, plenus, satur*; sed *Dissentus, gravidus, refertus, fere semper cum Abl.* Adj. *Inopiae*; *Egens, expers, inops, inanis, immunis*: Verba *Copiae*; *Abundo, affluo, compleo, cumulo, impleo, repleo, scateo, mano, luxurio, saturo*: Verba *Inopiae*; *Deficio, destitutor, egeo, indigeo*.

4. Indignus, dignus, contentus, præditus, orbus, Et vacuus, cassus, dant Sextum sive Secundum.

As *dignus laude, præditus virtute, vacuus laboris*; but they seldom require the Genitive.

5. Dant Sextum Fungor, potior, fruor, utor, abutor, Indigeo, careo, vescor, beo, vultivo, pascor.

As *Fungor officio*. *Potior regno, &c.* Some of these Verbs have also the Acc. as *Mea bona utuntur, Operam abutitur, Fungitur officium, Urbem potiri*.

6. 1 Da Pretium Sexto: 2 Nonnunquam rite Secundo.

1. Verbs of Buying, Selling, and Valuing, require the Abl. of the Price, with the Acc. of the Thing bought, as *Emi librum solido, Vendidi cultrum duobus assibus, Estimo te centum libris*. 2. But Verbs of Buying, Selling, and Valuing, require these Genitives, *Tanti, quanti, tantidem, quancumque, parvi, minoris, minimi, magni, majoris, maximi, multi, pluris, plurimi, nihili, nauci, flocci*; as *Emi, Vendidi equum magni, Æstimo te nihili, nauci, &c.* We say also, *Emi, vendidi melius, vilius, carius*, adverbially. *Valco* requires sometimes the Acc. but more commonly the Abl.

Verba

Verba Emendi; *Emo, comparo*: Vendendi; *Vendo, venundo, venoo*
Æstimandi; *Æstimo, curo, facio pendo, duco.*

7. Mobile mensuræ dat Quartum, five Latinum.

Altus, crassus, densus, longus, latus, profundus, govern the Measure of Thing in the Acc. or Abl. as *Turris alta trecentos pedes, or trecentis pedibus*. *Hic liber est crassus duos digitos, or duobus digitis.*

8. Mensuræ excessum, Sexto solummodo profer.

The Excess of Measure is only put in the Abl. after an Adj. or Verb. *Excedo te digito. Sum longior te capite.* Item, *Medico doctior. Digito lato te procerior.*

9. Sextum da Medio gradui; *Pretiosus auro.*

The Comparative Degree governs the Abl. as *Candidior nive*, or *quam nive est*; but more ornately *Candidior nive*.

10. Sed Mediũs, dictus de binis, dat Genitivum.

But a Comparative, which is spoken of two Persons, (or Things of the same Nature) governs the Gen. Plur. as *Carolus est senior fratrum*, si duos intellegas fratres: *Dextra est fortior manuum.*

11. Poscit *Opus sextum fixum*; sic postulat *Ufus*.

Opus (Sub. indecl.) and *Ufus* (signifying Need) require the Abl. as *Opus est mihi libro. Ufus est filio decem argenti minis.* *Opus* (Adj. indecl.) agrees with its Substantive, as *Opus est mihi liber. Opus est nobis dux.*

12. Absque regente, duos Sextos tu sæpe videbis.

The Abl. Case Absolute is made thus:

Cum, dum, ubi, postquam, being left out, the Nom. before, or the Acc. after the Verb, may be turned into an Abl. and the Verb into a Participle agreeing therewith, as *Dum præceptor docet*, into *præceptore docente.* *Cum huc dixisset*, into *hoc dicto.*

All Figures in Sentence reduced to Ellipsis.

Ellipsis, is when one Word or more are wanting to make up a regular Construction, as *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris* [sup. templum.] All Figures in Sentences may be reduced to *Ellipsis*. 1. *Appositio*, as *Urbs Roma* [sup. ens or quæ est, or dicitur.] 2. *Evocatio*, as *ego pauper canto* [sup. qui sum.] 3. *Syllepsis*, vel *Conceptio*, as *ego & tu studemus* [i. e. nos] *tu & ille studetis* [i. e. vos] *duo enim singularia æquipollent plurali.* 4. *Prolepsis*, as *duæ aquilæ volaverunt*; hæc ab Oriente, illa ab Occidente [sup. hæc aquila volavit et illa aquila volavit.] 5. *Zeugma*, as *Iratus Rex est, Reginaque* [sup. irata.] *Nihil hic, nisi carmina desunt* [sup. deest.] 6. *Antiphrasis*, as *venit in mentem filius diei* [sup. recordatio.] *Multa id genus* [sup. secundum.] 7. *Synthesis*, as *Elephas gravis* [sup. femina.] 8. *Synecdoche*, as *Fœmina candida collum* [sup. secundum] vel *collo* [sup. cum.] 9. *Græcismus*, as *Albus dentes* [sup. secundum.]

Elegancies of Placing.

1. The Subst. in the Voc. Case hath both its Adj. and Verb in the Imperative Mood before itself, as *vale mi Cicero.* 2. The Case governed is placed before

before the Word governing it, as *pauca dolorem ferre potuerant*. 3. The Verb is placed almost always in the End of the Sentence, as *munitissimam hostium civitatem Caesar occupavit*. 4. The Relative is placed before the Antecedent, as *Quos amo, hos castigo*. 5. The Interrogative is placed in the End of the Sentence, as *Partes orationis quot sunt?* 6. The Infinitive Mood is placed before the Finite Mood, as *Malefacere qui vult, nusquam causam non invenit*. 7. Adverbs are placed before Verbs, as *Lolius Scipione familiarissime utebatur*. 8. The Adj. is placed before the Subst. with some Words between, as *Gravissima est prohi hominis iracundia*. 9. *Quoniam, quia, cum,* and the like, have some Words before them, as *Omnes cum valemus, recte probris consilia damus*. 10. Prepositions are often placed between the Adj. and Subst. which they govern, as *Eadem de causa*.

Rules for Exposition.

1. Read the Sentence distinctly to a Point, then seek out a Verb agreeing with a Nom. in Number and Person. 2. When you see an Adj. seek out the substantive agreeing therewith, in Gender, Number and Case. 3. When you see a Gen. Dat. Acc. or Abl. seek out the Verb or Noun which governs it. 4. When you see an Infinitive Mood, seek out the Finite Mood which governs it. 5. When you see a Verb in the second Person of the Imperative Mood, seek out the Voc. before it. 6. Take an Adverb of Calling, (if there be one) with the Voc. Case. 7. Words suppressed by *Ellipsis* must be supplied.

P R O S O D Y.

A Syllable is either long, as *Andax*; or short, as *Bene*; or common, as *ne* in *Tenebra*. The Mark of a long Syllable is -, of a short, v.

General Rules.

1. Vocalis longa est, si consona bina sequuntur.

A Vowel before two Consonants, or x, z, j, is long, as *Mars, bellum, vox, iaza, cujus*. This Rule is called Position.

2. Cum muta liquidam scribens in syllaba eadem,

Ancipitem ponas Vocalem quæ brevis esset.

A short Vowel, when a Mute with a Liquid begin the next Syllable, is common, as *pa* in *pater* is short; but *pa* in *patriis* is common; for *t* and *r* are in the same Syllable. So *ob* in *obligo* is long, because *b* and *l* are in different Syllables. *A* in *Mater, frater, acer, ater*, is long; therefore it is so in *matris, fratris*, &c. for a short Vowel becomes common, but a long Vowel is still the same. Mutæ sunt *b, c, d, f, g, p, q, t*. Liquidæ, *l, m, n, r*.

3. 1 Diphthongum produc in Græcis atque Latinis;

Ut

Ut *Laus, Aeneas* : 2 Sed *præ* subeunte Latina
Vocali brevio. 3 Contracta est Syllaba longa.

1. All Diphthongs are long, as *Laus, Aeneas*. 2. *Præ* before a Vowel Composition is short, as *Præit*. 3. All contracted Syllables are long, as *Co* for *coage*.

4. 1 Vocalis brevis ante aliam manet usque Latinis.

2 Ni capit *R Fio* produc. 3 Et nomina Quintæ

E servant longum, si præsit *I*, ceu *Speciei*.

4 Anceps *ius* erit patrio; producit *Alius* :

Alterius brevio. Tantum commune sit *Obe*

Pompei, Cai produc : 5 Conformia junge.

Dianam varia. Longa *Aer, Dius & Eheu* :

6 Et patrium primæ cum sese solvit in *ai*.

7 Græcorum voces haud certa lege tenentur.

1. A Vowel before a Vowel in the same Word (though *b* comes between is short, as *Pius, nihil*. 2. But *I* in *Fio*, when *R* follows not, is long, *Fio, fiebam, fiam* ; but *i* in *fierem, fieri*, is short. 3. *E* between *i* and *i* the fifth Decl. is long; *Diei, speciei*. 4. Genitives in *ius* have *i* common as *illius, unius* ; yet these in Prose are long. 5. Also other Vocatives, where *ius* is changed into *i*. 6. As *Aulai*. 7. In Greek Words, a Vowel before Vowel is often long, as *i* in *Latria*, and sometimes short, as *i* in *Sophia*.

Rules for Some First Syllables.

1. 1 Præteritiva tenent primam Dissyllaba longam.

2 Tolle *Bibit, scidit, & fidit ac tulit* ; ortaque *do, sto*.

1. Preterites of two Syllables have the first long, as *Veni, vidi, &c.* *Bibi, scidi, fidi, tuli, dedi, steti*, have the first Syllable short.

2. 1 Corripiunt binas geminantia ; ceu *cecciderunt*.

2 Tolle *cecciderunt a Cædo* ; a *Pedo pepedi*.

1. When the Preterite of a Verb is doubled, the two first Syllables are short as *Tango tetigi, Pello pepuli*. Sometimes the second is long by Position, as *Tendi, pependi, &c.* 2. *Cecidi* (from *Cædo*) and *pepedi* have the second Syllable long.

3. 1 Cuncta supina tenent primam dissyllaba longam ;

2 Præter nata *Sero*, 3 *Cieo, lino, sto, sino, sislo,*

Do, ruo, cum queo, eo, reor ; at 4 *staturus atum* dat.

1. Supines of two Syllables have the former long, as *Visum lusum, &c.* 2. *Satum, citum, litum, statum, &c.* have the former short. 3. *Cieo* (2d) hath *citum* short ; but *Cieo* (4th) hath *citum* long. 4. *Sta* in *staturus* is long but *sta* in *statum* is short, or rather common.

Rules for Middle Syllables.

1. 1 Præ tum vocalem de *vi* reliquis dabo longam,

2 Quæ formant aliter, correptum flecte supinum.

1. In every Conjugation, Supines of more than two Syllables have the Vowel before *tum* long, if it comes from *vi*, as *amavi amatum*, *delevi deletum*, *petivi petitum*, *audivi auditum*. 2. *Itum* and *utum* are short, when they come not from *ivi*, as *tacui tacitum*, *agnovi agnitum*, *dirui dirutum*.

Of the Increase of Verbs.

A Verb is said to increase when any Person hath more Syllables than the second of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, and the last Vowel of the second Person is the first of the Increase, as *amabimini*; here *ma* is the first, *bi* the second, and *mi* the third Increase.

A.

2. *A* crescens produc, nisi cumento *Dare* primo.

A in the Increase of a Verb is long, as *amamus*, *legebamus*, *eramus*, &c. but *A* in the first Increase of *Do* is short, as *Damus*, *dabam*, *dato*.

E.

3. 1 *Ni* subit *R*, produc *E* semper: 2 *Cum* subit *R*, sit *Cum* socio Ternæ breve præsens. 3 *Protrahe* *reris*.

4 *Semper E* corripitur præ *ram*, *rim*, *ro*; 5 *beris* adde.

6 *In reliquis* produc; quamvis 7 *Steterunt* *Maro* dicat.

1. *E* in the Increase of a Verb is long, unless *R* follows, as *Amemus*, *amaremus*, *docemus*, *docuissemus*, *legebam*, *legissemus*, *vellemus*, *essemus*, *fuissemus*, &c.

2. In the third Conjugation, the Present of the Indic. with the first Increase of the Imperf. of the Subjunctive, is short, as *ge* in *legeris* vel *legere*; also *legere* in the Imperat. and Infin. but *ge* in the Future of the Indicative is long, as *legar*, *legeris* vel *legere*. 3. *Reris* vel *rere*, in the Imperf. of the Subj. is long, as *legerer*, *legereris* vel *legerere*, *docereris*, &c. 4. As *Amaveram*, *amaverim*, *amavero*; *docueram*, *rim*, *ro*, &c. 5. As *Amaberis* vel *amabere*, *doceberis*, vel *docebere*. But Verbs of the third Conjugation in *Bo* have the Future of the Indic. long, as *Inscribar*, *inscriberis* vel *inscribere*. 6. *E* in all other Tenses (not spoken of) is long, as *Amaverunt* vel *amavere*, *docuerunt*, *legerunt*, *audiverunt*. 7. Yet *Virgil* makes this Tense short, as,

Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, & vox faucibus hæsit.

I, O, and U.

4. 1 *I* brevia primo cumento, dummodo ternæ Sit verbum: 2 *Quartæ* si sit, producere debes.

3 *Ivi* præterito produc: 4 *Sed imus* breviato.

5 *In subjunctivo, rimus* ritisque licenter Invenies. *Nolito* vel *Ito*, *velimus* & *itis*,

Et Simus sitis produc. 6 *Erit U* breve: Non *O*.

1. As *Legimus*, *legitis*, &c. 2. As *Audimus*, *auditis*, *audito*. 3. As *Petivi*, *petitum*, *audivi* *auditum*, &c. 4. As *Amavimus*, *docuimus*, *audivimus*, *fuvimus*, &c. 5. *Rimus* and *ritis* in the Subjunctive, are sometimes long, and sometimes short. 6. As *Nolumus*, *volumus*, *sumus*, *possumus*, *malumus*; *Amatote*, *estote*.

Of the Increase of Nouns.

A Noun is said to increase, when any Case hath more Syllables than the

E

Nom.

Nom. and the first Vowel of the Increase is that which was the last in the Nom. as *Sermonibus* ; here *mo* is the first, and *ni* the second Increase. The first Decl. hath no Increase in the Singular.

The Increase of the Second Declension.

5. Altera crementum curtat : Producit Iberi.

The Increase of the second Decl. is short, as *Vir viri, miser, miseri, misera, miscrum, &c.* But *Iber, iberi, ibero, iberum*, long.

The Increase of the Third Declension.

A, and O.

6. 1 Semper *A* curtat *atis*. 2 Quod in *O* fit porrigit *enis* : Donat *inis* curtum ; Producitur *onis* ubique.

1. As *Thema thematis*. 2. *O* makes *enis* long, *Anio anienis* ; and *inis* short, as *Homo hominis* ; and *onis* long, as *Sermo sermonis*.

G.

7. Dices *balectis*, nec spernes *Melchisedecis*.

Halec balectis, Melchisedec Melchisedecis, long.

D.

8. Davidis a David dices : Bogudis Bogud optat.

David Davidis, short ; or *Davidis*, long. *Bogud Bogudis*, short.

L.

9. 1 Mas tibi curtat *alis* : 2 Neutrum producitur *alis* : 3 *Ellis*, cum *solis* produc. 4 Reliquis brevialis.

1. As hic *Hannibal Hannibalis*. 2. Hoc *Animal animalis*. 3. *Daniel Danielis, sol solis*. 4. *Consul consulis, vigil vigilis*.

N.

10. 1 On nimis incertum est. 2 En *inis* breve. 3 Cætera produc.

1. *Babylon Babylonis*, long ; *Dæmon demonis*, short. 2. *Flumen fluminis*. 3. *Pæan Paanis, Siren Sirenis, Delphin Delphinis*.

R.

11. 1 *Aris* produco neutris : *Nectar, fabar* aufert.

Protrahe Nar naris, furis, veris, recimeris, Byzer, Ser & Iber. 2. In *ter* Græcum *æthere* dempto. 3 *Oris* ab *or* produc. 4 Cum neutris corripie Græca. *Arboris & Nemoris* brevis ; 5 *Indictaque cuncta*.

1. As hoc *Calcar calcaris*, long ; but hic *Cæsar Cæsaris*, short. 2. *Crater crateris*, long. 3. *Honor honoris*, long. 4. Hoc *Marmor marmoris, æquor æquoris, &c.* Hic *Nestor, Hæstor oris*, short. 5. *Mulieris, martyr, gutturi*, short.

A S.

12. 1 *Atis* ab *as* produc ; ab *Anas anatis* breviato. 2 Cætera corripies. *Vasis* producitur apte.

1. As

1. As *Pietas pietatis*, long, &c. 2. *Mas maris*, *Pallas Palladis*, *lampas lampadis*, short. Also *Vas vadis*, short; but *vas vasis*, long.

E S.

13. 1 *Es* breviat: *Tollas Locuples*, *mercesque*, *quiesque*, *Hæres*: 2 *Sic etis* longabunt plurima Græca.

1. As *Miles militis*, *interpretis interpretis*, *Ceres Cereris*, short, &c. 2. *Magnes magnetis*, *lebes lebetis*, *tapes tapetis*, long.

I S.

14. *Is* breviat: *Samnis glis*, *lis*, *dis*, tolle *Quirisque*.

As *Pulvis pulveris*, *sanguis sanguinis*, *lapis lapidis*, *charis charitis*, &c. short; but *Samnis samnitis*, *glis gliris*, &c. have the penult. long.

O S.

15. *Protrahit os*: *Tria corripiunt Bos*, *compos*, & *impos*.

As *Cos cotis*, *custos custodis*, long; *Bos bovis*, *compos compotis*, *impos impotis*, have the penult. short.

U S.

16. 1 *Us* breviat. 2 *Tollas præ dis*, *ris*, *tis*, quod habebit

U, præter *Pecudis*, *ligurisque*, *intercutis* adde;

3 *Atque Gradus* medii semper penultima longa est.

1. As *Corpus corporis*, *Venus Veneris*, &c. 2. *Palus paludis*, *tellus telluris*, *rus ruris*, *virtus virtutis*, &c. 3. As *Melius melioris*, *pejus peioris*.

Bs, Ps, Ms, T.

17. 1 *Consona* cum præit *S*, patrii penultima curta est.

2 *Hinc Cyclops*, *seps*, *gryps*, *conops*, *cecrops* removeto; *Plebsque*, *Europs*, *hydrops*. *Capitis caput* abbreviabit.

1. As *Cælebs calbis*, *inops inopis*, *hyems hyemis*. 2. *Cyclops Cyclopis*, &c. have the penult syllable of the Gen. long.

X.

18. 1 *Præ* *gis* vocalem brevio; producto *Lex*, *rex*,

2 *Ex icis* abbreviat, *vibex* nisi: 3 *Cætera* produc.

Corripe *Pix* & *onyx*, *fornix*, cum *appendice*, *varix*

Atque volux, *dux*, *nux*, *crux*, *sax*, *nex*, *nixque*, *calyxque*.

1. As *Grexx gregis*, *remex remigis*, *conjunxx conjugis*, &c. 2. *Vertex verticis*, &c. 3. *Pax pacis*, *vox vocis*, *felix felicitas*, &c.

The Plural Increase of Nouns.

A, E, I, O, U.

19. *Pluralis numerus*, si crescit, *protrahit usque*

A, simul *E*, simul *O*: *Tamen U* brevis, *Ique* manebit.

A, *E*, *O*, in the Plural Increase are long, as *Pennarum*, *ventorum*, *dierum*, *serum*. But *U* and *I* are short, as *Artubus*, *sermonibus*.

Annotations on First and Middle Syllables.

1. In Words of two Syllables, the Quantity of the former is known by Pronunciation, if you prefix a Preposition, as *Sanus*; thus *sa* in *sanus* is long; and this is easily discovered by prefixing *in*, as *insanus*: Likewise *pe* in *peto* is short, which you will observe, if you prefix *re*, as *repeto*.
2. In Words of three Syllables, the Quantity of the middle Syllable is known by the Pronunciation, as *Homines*; thus *homines* must be pronounced with the Middle short, and cannot be pronounced *homines* with the Middle long.
3. In Words of four Syllables, the Quantity of the middle Syllables is known by reducing them to three Syllables, as *gi* in *vir-gine-us* is short, because *gi* in *virginis* is so: Likewise *ge* in *legeremus* is short, because it is so in *legerem*.

Rules for Final Syllables.

A.

1. 1 *A* declinatum brevia: 2 Sed protrahe sextum.
- 3 Exrecto longo vocitantem protrahe Græcum.
- 4 Non flexum produc. 5 *Putā, sic Itā cūm quā* demas.

1. *A* in the End of a declined Noun is short, as *Bella, ruina*. 2. As *Penna, mula*. 3. As *ma* in the Voc. *Thoma* is long, because it is long in the Nom. *Thomas*. 4. *A*, in the End of Verbs or Nouns undeclined, is long, as *Amā, frustra, prætereā*. 5. *A* in *Putā, Itā, quā*, is short.

E.

2. 1 *E* brevia. 2 Primæ produc; 3 & nomina quintæ:
- 4 Junge *docē & socios*. 5 Monosyllaba protrahe: 6 Demptis Encliticis. Tantum *benē cūm male, sic magē curtas*.
- 7 At bene produces Adverbia cuncta secundæ.

1. As *Mare, docere, rise*. 2. As *Penelope*. 3. As *re, die*; also its Compounds, *Hodie, quotidie*. 4. As *Docē, stude, vide*. 5. *Me, te, se*; also their Compounds, *Meme, sese*. 6. *Que, ve, ne*, as *Amāque, deosque*; to which add *ce, pte*, as *bisce, meapte*. 7. As *Dolte, doctissime*. Note, *Ferne, fere*, and *ohē*, are also long.

I.

3. 1 *I* longum pono. 2 Vocitantem contrahe Ternæ;
- 3 Sæpeque Græcorum Ternum *Minoïdi* testis.
- Sed *Nisi* sive *quasi, mihi, ibi, sibi, ubi* variabis;
- Et *tibi*, junge *cui*. 4 Finita per *T* breviabis.

1. As *Venti, legi*. 2. The Voc. of the third Decl. is short, as *Phillis Phillis*. 3. As *Di* in *Paridi* is short, when it is considered as a Greek Termination; but long, when considered as a Latin one. 4. As *Moly, Epy*.

4. 1 *O* commune datur. 2 Produc monosyllaba; 3 jungens Cum terno, sextum; 4 Atque adverbia nomine nata.

At variabo *Cito cum sedulo, mutuo, crebra*

Seraque : Sit curtum *Modo* solum. Sed breviori

5 *Ergo* pro *Causa* non vult. 6 *Produco* quaterno

In *Casu* nomen, sit cujus in *us* Genitivus.

7 *O* Patrii produc. 8 Variato Gerundia cuncta.

1. As *Sermo*, amo. 2. *Do*, *sto*, pro. 3. As *Libro*, templo. 4. Tanto, quanto, multo, falso. 5. *O* in *Ergo* (when taken for *Causa*) is long. 6. Quaterno *Casu*, i. e. in quatuor *Casibus*, as *Dido*, *Echo*. 7. As *Androgeos*, *Androgeo*. 8. *Amando*, *docendo*.

U, B, D, T.

5. 1 *U* semper produc. 2 *B, D, T*, corripie semper.

1. As *Cornu*. 2. As *Ab*, sub, sed, caput.

C.

6. *C* produc: Præter *Nec, donec*. Sed variabilis

Hic bene pronomen; *Fac* verbum jungimus isti.

As *Dic*, *hoc*, *sic*, &c.

L.

7. 1 *L* brevis sit. 2 Cum *Sol, fal, nil*, tolluntur Hebræa.

1. As *Animal*. 2. But *Sol, fal, nil*, are long. Also Hebrew Words, as *Mischael*.

N.

8. 1 *N* produc. Demas *An, in, &* 2 prolem, tamen atque

Forſitan, & forſan, viden : 3 *Hic* conformia junge.

4 *Quod* dat *inis* curtum est; velut 5 *on* quod *tertia* nescit.

6 Corripitur *Quartus* quando brevis *ultima* recti est.

1. As *Non*, *ſin*. 2. *Dein*, *proin*. 3. *Noſſin*, *egon*. 4. *Carmen*, *poſſen*. 5. As *Ilion* *Ilis*, *ſynodos*, *ſynodon*, in the Acc. 6. As *Maria* *Marian*, short; *Thomas* *Thoman*, long.

R.

9. 1 *R* brevies. 2 *Produc* cujus dat *Patrius eris* ;

Et cur, hir, far, lar, nar, par, fur, ſicut & *æther*.

1. As *Pater, fur*. 2. *Var, crater*, &c. alſo *cur, hir*, &c.

A S.

10. 1 *As* produc. 2 Ternæ pluralis corripie *Quartum*,

3 *Simul & as* *Rectus* per *adis* dum *patrius* exit.

1. As *Pietas*, *anas*. 2. *Lampas*, *lampades*, or *lampadas* ; *Tros*, *Troes*, or *Troas*. 3. *Lampas* *lampadis*.

E S.

11. 1 *Positur es* longum. 2 *Pluralia* corripie Græca

Quæ crescunt; velut *es* de *ſum*, *penes* additur illi :

3 Cum *neutris* : 4 *Et ſi* *Patrio* penultima curta est

Ternæ. Tolle *Ceres*, *aries*, *paries*, *abies*, *pes*.

1. As *Dies*, *ames*. 2. Greek Nouns increasing have the Nom. and Voc.

E 3-

Plur.

Plur. short, as *Lampades* ; but not the Acc. 3. As *Hippomanes*. 4. *Es* in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. of the third Decl. is short, if the penult of the Gen. be so, as *Miles militis, seges segitis*.

I S.

12. 1 *Is* brevior ; 2 verum plurales protraho Casus,
3 *Isque* quod in Patrio mutatur in *itis* & *inis*,
Aut *entis*. Varia *Glis, vis*. 4. Persona secunda
Protrahit *is*, quoties *itis* Plurale reponit.

1. As *Lapis, amatis, estis*. 2. As *Pennis, ventis* ; *omnis, urbis*, for *omnes* or *omnis*, or *urbis*. 3. As *Sannis* *sannitis*, *Salamis* *salamitis*, *Simois* *simoentis*. 4. *Is* in the Sing. is long when *itis* is so in the Plur. as *Audis* *auditis*, *velis* *velitis*, *possis* *possitis*.

O S.

13. 1 *Os* produc. 2 Patrius brevis est, & *compot* & *impos*,
Osque ossis præbens. 3 Rectos breviato secundæ.
4 *Os* recti produc, quoties tibi Patrius O dat.

1. As *Mos, flos*. 2. *Lampas lampados*. 3. *Synodos* vel *synodus*. 4. *Androgeos* *Androgeo*, &c.

U S.

14. 1 *Us* correpta datur. 2 Monosyllaba cum Genitivis
Ternæ, vel Quartæ produc, 3 numerive secundi
In Quarta Primum, Quartum Quintamve : 4 & in *uris*
Dumve *utis* Patrius, vel in *udis* & *untis*, *odisve* est ;
5 Aut Quintus sit in U, longus tum Rectus habetur.

1. As *Ventus, amamus*. 2. *Rus, Dido Didus*, hujus *fructus*. 3. *Hi, hos*, & *O fructus*. 4. *Tellus telluris, virtus virtutis, palus paludis, Opus opuntis, tripus tripodis*. 5. *Panthus panthu*.

Of Derivative and Compound Words.

Of Derivative Words.

Derivata Patris servabit dictio normam.

Derivatives usually keep the Quantity of their Primitives, as *mo* in *moveo* is short, therefore it is so in *moves, movei*, &c. *Movebam, bas*, &c. *Movebo, bis*, &c. *Move, moveo*, &c. *Moveam, Moveas*, &c. *Movere, endi, do, dum, ens*. But *mo* in *moyi* is long, therefore it is so in *moveram, rim, issem, ero, isse* : Likewise *gui* in *sanguinis* is short, therefore it is so in *sanguineas*.

Quædam a brevibus deducta, primam producunt ; ut

Vox Vocis L. a Voco B.	Junior L. a Juvenis B.
Lex legis L. a Lego B.	Mobilis L. a Moveo B.
Rex regis L. a Rego B.	Humanus L. ab Humo B.

Quædam

Quædam a Longis deducta, primam corripiunt; ut
 Dux ducis B. a Duco L. Genui B. a Gigno L.
 Dicax B. a Dico L. Fragilis B. a Frango L.
 Arena B. ab Areo L. Sopor B. a Sopio L.

Obs. In this table L denotes Longa, and B Brevis.

Of Compound Words.

- 1 Simplicis observat Mensuram compositivum:
- 2 Tolle *Dicus*, 3 *Nihilum cum* 4 *Pronubus, innubus atque*
- 5 *Agnitus*, 6 *Ambitus cum cognita*; 7 *Semisopitus*,
- 8 *Pejerat a juro, cum dejerat.* 9 *Ast variatur*
- Connubium.* 10 *Contra patrem Comitia dicas.*

1. A Compound Word hath the same Quantity with its Simple, although a Diphthong or Vowel be changed, as *Lu* in *Ludo*, *La* in *Lado*, are long; therefore *lu* in *Colludo*, and *li* in *Illudo*, are also long: Likewise *mo* in *moveo, movebam, movebo, movere*, is short; therefore *mo* in *removeo, removebam, removebo, remove, remove, remove*, is also short: 2. *Di* in *Dico* is long, but *di* in *Causidicus, maledicus*, is short. 3. *Hi* in *Nihilum* is short, but *hi* in *hisum* long. 4. *Nu* in *Nubo* is long, but *nu* in *pronubus, innubus*, short. 5. *Ni* in *Agnitus, Cognitus*, is short, but *no* in the Simple Word *notus* is long. 6. *Bi* in *Ambitus*, when it is a Noun, is short; but when it is a Participle, it is long. 7. *So* in *Semisopitus* is short, in *Sopio* long. 8. *Ju* in *Juro* is long, but *je* in *pejero, dejero*, short. 9. *Nu* in *Nubo* is long, but *nu* in *Connubium* is common. 10. *I* in *Ium* is short, but *ni* in *Comitium* long.

The Quantity of Prepositions in Composition.

Se and Di.

Se produc & *Di*; præter *Dirimo atque disertus*.

Se and *Di* in Composition are long, as *Sepono, deduco*; but *di* in *dirimo* and *desertus* is short.

Re.

Est Re breve: At *Refert a res* productio semper.

Re in Composition is short, as *Reduco, repono*; but *re* in *refert* from *res*, is long.

Pro.

Est Pro breve in Græcis: *Pro* Longum rite Latinis.

Corripies *Pronepos, profugus, profugit, proficiscor,*
 Atque *profana, professa, profundo, profesta, profari,*
 Sic *procioque, proterva, procelloque.* Sed variabis
Propino, procurre, profundo, propello, propago.

Pro in Greek Words is short, as *Prologus, Propheta*; but in Latin Words long, as *Produco, Propono, &c.* except *pro* in *pronepos, &c.* which is short.

Ab, Ad, Ante, De, E, &c.

Finis ubique tenent normas Ab, Ad, Ante, vel E, De.

The Quantities of these Prepositions are known by the Rules for last Syllables,

lables, and are also the same in Composition; so *a* in *ab*, *ad*, and *e* in *ante*, are short, according to the Rules for last Syllables; therefore they are so in Composition, as *Adeo*, *adeo*, *antepono*. *E* and *D* are long, therefore they are so in Composition, as *educo*, *deduco*.

I and *O* in the End of the former of two Words Compounded.

*Pars si componens fini prior I vel O donat,
Sit breve; Cuncti-potens & Timo-theus manifestant.*

I and *O* in the End of the former of two Words compounded, are short, as *I* in *Omni-potens*, *agri-cola*, *magni-ficus*; *O* in *Timo-theus*, *ho-die*, *quando-quidem*, *astro-bique*.

Except. 1. *Ti* in *Quoti-dianus*, *quoti-die*, is doubtful. Except. 2. *Bi* in *Ibide-m*, *tibi-cen*, *ubi-que*, and *vi* in *Meri-dies*, are long. Except. 3. *I* in *Idem* in the Masculine is long, in the Neuter short.

Ultima enjufque est communis syllaba Versus.

Of Accent.

Accent ['] is the pronouncing of one Syllable in a Word louder and longer than the rest, as *Modesty*, not *Modestly*. There are three Rules of accenting.

1. In Dissyllables the former is still accented, as *Præbus*, *pûrus*, *nêmo*.

2. In Polysyllables, if the Penult be long, it is accented, as *Impûrus*; but if the Penult be short, then the Antepenult is accented, as *improbus*: Except *fa* in *facis* and *facit*; and the Compounds of *Facio*; and *fit* in Compounds of *Fio*, as *Calefacis*, *calefacit*, *satisfit*, not *Cale-facis*, *calefacit*, or *satisfit*.

3. These Particle: *Que*, *ve*, *ne*, always draw the Accent on the last Syllable of the Word to which they are joined, as *ego*, *exigua*, *habes*, *babesque*, *i. le*, *illuc*.

Of Versifying.

A *Vers*e is an orderly Train of Measures, confined to a certain Number of Feet.

A *Foot* is a distinct Motion of two or three Syllables in each Step or Cadence of a *Vers*e.

Dissyllabic Feet are

Pyrrichius v v *Deus*.

Spondeus - - *Essent*.

Iambus v - *Dabunt*.

Trocheus - v *Error*.

The Trissyllabic are,

Dactylus - v v *Scribere*.

Anapæstus v v - *Pietas*.

Tribrachys v v v *Canite*.

Molossus - - - *Magnates*.

These of four Syllables are,

Proceleusmaticus v v v v *Celeriter*.

Cboriambus - v v - *Historie*.

*Pedes minus
nisiati sunt.*

Pyrrichius geminis *Brevibus* constare videtur.

Spondeus Longis gaudet constare duabus.

Syllaba Longa Brevis subjecta vocatur *Iambus*.

Quod si Longa Brevem præcedat, habeto *Trocheum*.

Dactylus efficitur Longa, *Brevibusque* duabus;

Bacchius

v - -

Epiritius

- v - -

Secundus

- v - -

Ionicus

- v v -

a Mæure

- v v -

At

It geminis fertur Brevibus Longaque Anapestus.
Tres breviat Tribrachys; totidem longatque Molossus.
Sunt Procelsusmaticus brevibus constare quaternis.
Longa duæque Breves & Longa creant Choriambum.

Carmen Hexametrum.

Hexametrum senis carmen pedibus fit, & apte
Dactylus est quintus, sextam sibi vult regionem
Spondæus; reliquisque locis sit uterlibet horum.

An Hexameter or Heroic Verse consists of six Feet; the four first may be either a Dactyl or Sponde, the fifth a Dactyl, the sixth a Sponde, as,

Carmina facturus metiri tempora discas.

Carmina || factu || rus me || tiri || tempora || discas,

Spondæus quintam nonnunquam vult regionem.

Sometimes we find a Sponde in the fifth Place, as,

Chara Deum soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum.

Chara De || um sobo || les ma || gnum Jovis || incre || mentum.

And in this Verse of Virgil, there seems to be a Procelsusmatic in the fifth Place, as,

Edificant seseque intexunt abiete costas.

The Sense is the same, and no Force upon the Words by reading *Abiete*.

Carmen Pentametrum.

Pentametrum scandens, pes primus sive secundus,

Dactylus aut Spondæus erit; Cæsura subibit:

Dactylus hinc duplex, postquam Cæsura sequetur.

A Pentameter Verse consists of five Feet; either of the two first is a Dactyl or Sponde; then a long Syllable (called Cæsura) ending the Word; after this, two Dactyls, with another long Syllable. This last Syllable, with the former, evens the Measure, as,

Omnibus invidas, Livide, nemo tibi.

Omnibus || invid || as || Livide || nemo ti || bi.

Or thus, either of the two first a Dactyl or Sponde, the third a Sponde, and the two last Anapests.

Omnibus || invid || as Li || vide ne || mo tibi.

When a Pentameter is joined with an Hexameter, this makes an Elegiac.

Carmen Sapphicum.

Quinque pedes Sapphus carmen capit: Esse Trocheus

Vult primus quartusve & quintus; tertius autem

Dactylus: Ipse locum sumes Spondæe secundum.

A Sapphic Verse consists of a Trochee, a Sponde, a Dactyl, and two Trochees,

Integer vita, scelerisque purus.

Inte || ger vi || ta sceler || risque || purus.

A Poem of this Sort is composed of three Sapphics and an Adonic, which consists of a Dactyl and a Sponde, as, *Carmina dicunt.*

Carmen Asclepiadæum.

Vult Asclepiadis Spondæum versus habere

Principio;

Principio ; binos hinc rite capit *Choriambos* :
Pyrrichius sequitur, quo non velocior alter.

An *Asclepiadic* Verse consists of a Spondee, two *Choriambos* and a *Pyrrich*, as

Mecænas atavis edite regibus.

Mecæ || *nas ata vis* || *edite re* || *gibus.*

Or an *Asclepiadic* may consist of a Spondee, *Dactyl*, a long Syllable (called *Cæsura*) and two *Dactyls*, as,

Mecæ || *nas ata* || *vis edite* || *regibus.*

Carmen Phaleucium.

Cum facies carmen, quod composuisse *Phaleucus*
 Dicitur, in prima *Spondeus* erit regione ;
Dactylus inde datur : Triplicem cui junge *Trocheum*.

A Verse of eleven Syllables (vulgo *Carmen Phaleucium* dictum) consists of
 Spondee, a *Dactyl*, and three *Troches*, as,

Passer delicia mea puella ;

Passer || *delici* || *æ me* || *æ pu* || *ellæ.*

Figures belonging to Verses.

1. *Synalepha*, is the cutting off a Vowel in the End of a Word, when the following word begins with a Vowel, as,

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant.

Sometimes the Vowel is kept in, especially in these Words, *Hæu*, *O* ; as,

Et succus pecor., & *lac subducitur agnis.*

Hæu ubi pasta fides ! Ubi quæ jurare solebas ?

O pater ! O hominum divumque æterna potestas !

2. *Eclipsis*, is the cutting off *am*, *em*, *im*, *om*, *um*, in the end of a Word, when the following Word begins with a Vowel, as, -

Virtutem primam esse puta comperere linguam.

Synalepha and *Eclipsis* are sometimes made in the End of a Verse, when the following Verse begins with a Vowel, as,

Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, cælumque

Adspicit, &c.

Thus *cælum* ends the Verse, and *que adspicit* begins the second.

Aut dulcis musti vulcano decoquit humorem,

Et fossis, &c.

Thus *humo* ends the first Verse, and *et fossi* begins the second.

3. *Synæresis* is the Contraction of two Vowels into one Syllable, in the same Word, as in *cui*, *huic*, *ii*, *iisdem*, *dehinc*, *deinde*, *deesse*, &c. as,

Sint Mecænares, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones.

4. *Dieresis* is when one Syllable is divided into two, as *Syl-læ* for *sylva*, *Evo-lu-isse* for *evoluisse*.

5. *Cæsura*, (or a Section) is when there remains a Syllable in the End of a Word, after a Foot is finished ; and though the Syllable be short, yet being *Cæsura*, it may be used long, as,

Pectorib

Pectoribus inhians spirantia consultat exta.

The more of these Sections there are in a Verse, the more smoothly will the measures run ; as,

Sponte su-a nume-ros-car-men veni ebat-ad aptos :
Quicquid cona-bar-dicere-versus e-rat.

And a verse runs altogether harsh and rude, where the Sections are wanting ;
Roma mœnia terruit impiger Hannibal armis.

An Hexameter Verse begins with a Trissyllable, and ends with a Dissyllable or Trissyllable.

A Pentameter Verse should end with a Dissyllable, or two Monosyllables.

Avoid many Monosyllables, and use Synalepha and Eclipsis as little as may be.

H O R A T I I

Genera Carminum.

Genus I.

.l.vv.-l.vv.-lvv

Genus II.

vl.-l.vvl.-vl.-v

vl.-l.vvl.-vl.-v

vl.-l.vvl.-vl.-v

vvvl.-

Genus III.

.l.vv.-lvv

.l.vv.-l.vv.-lvv

Genus IV.

vvvl.-vvvl.-l.vvvl.-vl.-vl.;

.l.vl.-l.vl.-l.-

Genus V.

.l.vv.-l.vv.-lvv

.l.vv.-l.vv.-lvv

..l.vvl.-

.l.vvl.-vv

Genus

Genus VI.

-l-vv-l-vv-lvv
 --l-vv-l-vv-lvv
 --l-vv-l-vv-lvv
 --l-vv-lvv

Genus VII.

--l-vvl--l-vvl-vvl--
 -vv-l-vvl-vv-- (1)

(1) The first Verse is *Hexameter*
 the second consists of the four last
 Feet of an *Hexameter*.

Genus VIII.

-vv-lv--
 -vv-l-vv-lv--

Genus IX.

v-lv-l-l-vvl-vv (2)
 v-lv-l-l-vvl-vv
 --lv-l--lv-lv
 -vv-l-vvl-vl--

(2) The first Foot of the two first
 Verses, and the first and third of the
 third Verse, is *Iambus* or *Spondaus*
 according to the Quantity.

Genus X.

--l-vv-l-vv-l-vv-vv- (3)

(3) The last Foot *Pyrriehius*, or
Iambus.

Genus XI.

-vl-vv-lvv
 v-lv-lv-lv-lv-lv

Genus XII.

vv--l--lvv--
 vv--l--lvv--
 vv--l--lvv--lvv--

Genus XIII.

--l-vvl-vvl--l-vvl- (4)
 -vvl-vvl-

(4) The first Verse is *Hexameter*, or
Heroic.

Genus

Genus XIV.

--lv-l--lv-lv-lvv (5)
v-lv-l--lv

(5) The first, third, and fifth Foot of the first Verse, and the first and third of the second is *Iambus*, or *Spondeus*, according to the Quantity.

Genus XV.

--lv-l--lv-lv-lvv (6)
-vv-l-vv-l-
v-lv-l--lv

(6) The first Verse admits of *Spondeus* or *Iambus* in the first, third, and fifth Foot.

Genus XVI.

-vv-l--l--l--l-vv-- (7)
v-lv-l- lv
-vv-l-vv-l-

(7) The first Verse is *Hexameter*, or *Heroic*.

Genus XVII.

-vv-l-vv-l--l--l-vv-l-- (8)
--lv-l--lv

(8) The first Verse is *Hexameter*, or *Heroic*.

Genus XVIII.

-vv-l-vv-l--l-l-vv-l-- (9)
v-lv-lv lv-lv-lvv

(9) The first Verse is *Hexameter*.

Genus XIX.

--lv-l--lv-l--lv- (10)

(10) The first third, and fifth Foot is *Spondeus* or *Iambus*, according to the Quantity.

F

The

Genus

The T A B L E.

Lib. I.		26	9	12	6	16	6	10	10
		27	9	13	9	17	9	11	2
1	1	28	7	14	9	18	2	12	6
2	2	29	9	15	9	19	3	13	5
3	3	30	2	16	2	20	2	14	9
4	4	31	9	17	9	21	9	15	9
5	5	32	2	18	11	22	2	L. Epodon.	
6	6	33	6	19	9	23	9		
7	7	34	9	20	9	24	3	Lib. III.	
8	8	35	9	Lib. III.		25	3	1	14
9	9	36	3			26	9	2	14
10	2	37	9	Lib. II.		27	2	3	14
11	11	38	2			28	3	4	14
12	2	Lib. II.		2	9	29	9	5	14
13	3			3	9	30	1	6	14
14	5	Lib. IV.		4	9	Lib. IV.		7	14
15	6	1	9	5	9			8	14
16	9	2	2	6	9	Lib. IV.		9	14
17	9	3	9	7	5	1	13	10	14
18	11	4	2	8	2	2	2	11	15
19	3	5	9	9	3	3	3	12	7
20	2	6	2	10	6	4	9	13	16
21	5	7	9	11	2	5	6	14	14
22	2	8	2	12	11	6	2	15	14
23	5	9	9	13	6	7	13	16	18
24	6	10	2	14	2	8	1	17	19
25	2	11	9	15	3	9	9		

The Explanation of the TABLE.

THIS Table contains *Horace's* four Books of *Odes*, and that of his *Epodes*. The Figures in the first Row shew the Number of the *Ode* or *Epode*; and those in the second direct to the *Genus Carminis*. E. G. To know how to scance the 10th *Ode* of the first Book, seek Number 10 in the first Row. and opposite to that in the second Row, you will find Number 2, which directs you to the second *Genus Carminis* foregoing: And there observe, that four Lines make up the complete Stanza. The first Three are the same Kind of Verse, and have each of them five Measures, or Feet. The fourth is a different Kind of Verse, and consists only of two Measures.

The Examples of Etymology translated into ENGLISH.

Examples of the Rules of Genders.					
Jupiter	Heathen	<i>Patruelis</i>	a cousin	<i>Prænestæ</i>	names of cities
		<i>Hares</i>	an heir	<i>Sulmo</i>	
Mars	Gods	<i>Affinis</i>	a kinsman or kinswoman	<i>Tibur</i>	
		<i>Vindex</i>	an avenger of wrongs	<i>Londinum</i>	London
<i>Gabriel</i>	an angel's name			<i>Albion</i>	the island of Great Britain
<i>Lucifer</i>	the devil	<i>Judex</i>	a judge	<i>Ilion</i>	Troy
<i>Carolus</i>	Charles	<i>Dux</i>	a leader	<i>Parisi</i>	Paris
<i>Jacobus</i>	James	<i>Miles</i>	a soldier	<i>Athenæ</i>	Athens
<i>Rex</i>	a king	<i>Hostis</i>	an enemy	<i>Hierosolyma</i>	Jerusalem
<i>Scriba</i>	a writer	<i>Augur</i>	a soothsayer	<i>Robur</i>	an oak
<i>Equus</i>	a horse	<i>Antistes</i>	a prelate	<i>Acer</i>	a maple tree
<i>Leo</i>	a lion	<i>Juvenis</i>	a young person	<i>Suber</i>	a cork tree
<i>Juno</i>	Heathen Goddesses	<i>Conviva</i>	a guest	<i>Siler</i>	a willow tree
<i>Pallas</i>		<i>Sacerdos</i>	a priest or priestess	<i>Thus</i>	a frankincense tree
<i>Catharina</i>	Catharine			<i>Oleaster</i>	a wild olive
<i>Maria</i>	Mary	<i>Municeps</i>	a burgher	<i>Spinus</i>	a thorn
<i>Regina</i>	a queen	<i>Vates</i>	a prophet or prophetess	<i>Libanus</i>	a frankincense tree
<i>Soror</i>	a sister	<i>Adolescens</i>	a stripling	<i>Rubus</i>	a bramble bush
<i>Egna</i>	a mare	<i>Civis</i>	a citizen	<i>Cupressus</i>	a cypress tree
<i>Leona</i>	a lioness	<i>Auctor</i>	an author	<i>Argo</i>	the names of ships
<i>Parents</i>	a parent	<i>Custos</i>	a keeper	<i>Centaurus</i>	
<i>Civis</i>	a citizen	<i>Nemo</i>	no body	<i>Iliad</i>	names of poems
<i>Canis</i>	a dog or bitch	<i>Comes</i>	a companion	<i>Ænæ's</i>	
<i>Comes</i>	a companion	<i>Testis</i>	a witness	<i>Bucolica</i>	
<i>Glis</i>	a rat	<i>Sus</i>	a sow	<i>Adelphi</i>	the name of a play in Terence
<i>Vermis</i>	a worm	<i>Bos</i>	a cow or ox	<i>Ossa</i>	the name of a mountain in Thessaly
<i>Phoenix</i>	a bird's name	<i>Canis</i>	a dog or bitch	<i>Mons</i>	a mountain
<i>Vultur</i>	a vulture	<i>Interpres</i>	an interpreter	<i>Hadria</i>	the Adriatic sea
<i>Turtur</i>	a turtle	<i>Client</i>	a client	<i>Sinus</i>	a gulph of the sea
<i>Mus</i>	a mouse	<i>Princeps</i>	a chief person	<i>Adamas</i>	an adamant stone
<i>Lepus</i>	a hare	<i>Prox</i>	a surety	<i>Lapis</i>	a stone
<i>Elephas</i>	an elephant	<i>Martyr</i>	a martyr	<i>Agragas</i>	a mountain in Sicily
<i>Piscis</i>	a fish	<i>Obfes</i>	an hostage	<i>Eunuchus</i>	the name of a comedy
<i>Bombyx</i>	a silk-worm	<i>Garumna</i>	the river		a comedy
<i>Salar</i>	a young salmon			<i>Comædia</i>	
<i>Passer</i>	a sparrow	<i>Tybris</i>	the river	<i>Cometa</i>	a comet
<i>Aquila</i>	an eagle			<i>Cometes</i>	
<i>Mas passer</i>	the he-sparrow	<i>Boreas</i>	the north wind	<i>Platista</i>	a planet
<i>Famina passer</i>	the she-sparrow	<i>Aquilo</i>		<i>Planetes</i>	
<i>Corvus niger</i>	a black raven	<i>Eurus</i>	the east wind	<i>Magnes</i>	a load-stone
<i>Aquila fulva</i>	a brown eagle	<i>Cyprus</i>	the isle of Cyprus	<i>Libes</i>	a caldron
<i>Conjux</i>	a husband or wife	<i>Britannia</i>	Britain	<i>Tyrannis</i>	tyranny
<i>Infans</i>	an infant	<i>Corinthus</i>	Corinth	<i>Arbor</i>	a tree
		<i>Malus</i>	an apple tree		
		<i>Pyrus</i>	a pear tree		
		<i>Ægyptus</i>	Ægypt		
		<i>Scotia</i>	Scotland		

<i>Labos</i>		<i>Verber</i>	a whip	<i>Ames</i>	a fowler's staff
<i>Labor</i>	labour	<i>Cadaver</i>	a carrion	<i>Pes</i>	the foot
<i>Diphthongos</i>	a diph-	<i>Ver</i>	the spring	<i>Paries</i>	a wall
<i>Diphthongus</i>	thong	<i>Spinter</i>	a clasp	<i>Merges</i>	a sheaf of corn
<i>Synodos</i>	a synod	<i>Tuber, m. or n.</i>	swelling	<i>Palmes</i>	a vine branch
<i>Synodus</i>		<i>Tuber, f.</i>	a kind of tree	<i>Limes</i>	a limit
<i>Penna</i>	a pen	<i>Tuber, m.</i>	a kind of apple	<i>Stipes</i>	a stake
<i>Thema</i>	a theme	<i>Linter</i>	a little boat	<i>Fomes</i>	nourishment
<i>Grammatica</i>	a grammar	<i>Liber</i>	a book	<i>Trames</i>	a cross way
<i>Sedile</i>	a seat	<i>Papaver</i>	poppy	<i>Termes</i>	an imp of a tree
<i>Sinapi</i>	mustard	<i>Piper</i>	pepper	<i>Gurges</i>	a whirlpool
<i>Hydromeli</i>	mead	<i>Zinziber</i>	ginger	<i>Celtes</i>	a turf
<i>Misy</i>	vitriol	<i>Cor</i>	the heart	<i>Dies</i>	a day
<i>Caro</i>	flesh	<i>Marmor</i>	a marble stone	<i>Hippomanes</i>	a poisonous herb
<i>Harpago</i>	a drag-hook	<i>Æquor</i>	the sea	<i>Æs</i>	brass, or money
<i>Tendo</i>	a ligature	<i>Timor</i>	fear	<i>Cacoethes</i>	an ill custom
<i>Ordo</i>	an order	<i>Maucipium</i>	a slave	<i>Nubes</i>	a cloud
<i>Ligo</i>	a spade	<i>Scortum</i>	a whore	<i>Sedes</i>	a seat
<i>Cardo</i>	the hinge of a door	<i>Templum</i>	a church	<i>Meridies</i>	mid-day
<i>Margo</i>	a margin	<i>Nil</i>	nothing	<i>Vis</i>	strength
<i>Sermo</i>	a discourse	<i>Nil</i>	nothing	<i>Pollis</i>	fine flour
<i>Diffio</i>	a word	<i>Fas</i>	lawful	<i>Axis</i>	an axle-tree
<i>Leſſio</i>	a lesson	<i>Nefas</i>	unlawful	<i>Callis</i>	a path-way
<i>Posſio</i>	a situation	<i>Maanna</i>	heavenly food	<i>Sotularis</i>	a kind of shoe
<i>Formido</i>	fear	<i>Mammona</i>	riches	<i>Acinacis</i>	a shabble
<i>Imago</i>	an image	<i>Hir</i>	the palm of the hand	<i>Orbis</i>	a circle
<i>Sal</i>	salt	<i>Pondo</i>	a pound weight	<i>Cenchrus</i>	a venomous serpent
<i>Sol</i>	the sun	<i>Magnum A.</i>	a capital A	<i>Vestis</i>	a bar
<i>Genu</i>	the knee	<i>Nigrum T.</i>	the black letter T	<i>Postis</i>	a beam
<i>Lac</i>	milk	<i>Gummi</i>	gum	<i>Sanguis</i>	blood
<i>Quid</i>	what	<i>Scire tuum,</i>	thy know-	<i>Fascis</i>	a faggot
<i>Mel</i>	honey		ledge	<i>Fuſſis</i>	a batton
<i>Caput</i>	the head	<i>Velle suum</i>	his own inclination	<i>Menſis</i>	a month
<i>Gluten</i>	glue			<i>Collis</i>	a little hill
<i>Inguen</i>	the groin	<i>Cras aliud</i>	another day	<i>Caulis</i>	a stalk
<i>Unguen</i>	ointment	<i>Lux eſt monosyllabum,</i>		<i>Follis</i>	a pair of bellows
<i>Syndon.</i>	fine linen	<i>Lux is a monosyllable</i>		<i>Caffis, m.</i>	a net
<i>Icon</i>	an image	<i>Ano eſt verbum, amo is</i>	a verb	<i>Caffis, f.</i>	a helmet
<i>Paan</i>	a song in praise of Apollo			<i>Torris</i>	a fire-brand
<i>Delphin</i>	a kind of fish, a dolphin	<i>Vas vaſis</i>	a vessel	<i>Lapis</i>	a stone
<i>Canon</i>	a rule	<i>Vas vadiſ</i>	a cautioner	<i>Unguis</i>	the nail of a finger
<i>Carmen</i>	a verse	<i>As aſſis</i>	a halfpenny farthing	<i>Agualis</i>	a water-pot
<i>Flumen</i>	a river	<i>Tiaras</i>	an ornament for the head	<i>Enſis</i>	a sword
<i>Gymnaſion</i>	a college	<i>Pictas</i>	godlineſſ	<i>Cucumis</i>	a cucumber
<i>Furſur</i>	bran	<i>Tudes</i>	an hammer	<i>Veniſ</i>	the ſock of a plough
<i>Cakur</i>	a spur	<i>Poples</i>	the hough	<i>Aſſis</i>	a ſhilling
<i>Guttur</i>	the throat				
<i>Cucumer</i>	a cucumber				
<i>Uber</i>	a pap				
<i>Iter</i>	a journey				

Pait
 Finis
 Cluni
 Cordi
 Can
 Tor
 Pulv
 Cinis
 Amm
 Oſtuff
 Decu
 Cos
 Dos
 Arbo
 Epos
 Coaos
 Melo
 Os ori
 Os off
 Flos
 Mos
 Vanm
 Humu
 Domi
 Alvu
 Acus
 Acus
 Acus
 Portio
 Tribu
 Colus
 Magn
 Ficus
 Ficus
 Abyſſ
 Erem
 Antid
 Pharo
 Diale
 Carbo
 Perio
 Metib
 Diphi
 Mono
 Grou

Paillis	bread	Specus	a den	Smilax	a kind of ivy
Finis	the end	Pennis	a store-house	Forfex	a pair of scissars
Clunis	the buttock	Phosclus	a galley	Carex	a sedge
Corbis	a basket	Vulgus	the rabble	Supellex	household stuff
Canalis	a conduit pipe	Virus	poison	Fornix	a vault
Torquis	a chain	Pelagus	the sea	Varix	a swollen vein
Pulvis	dust	Ventus	the wind	Mastix	a scourge
Cinis	ashes	Fractus	fruit	Calix	a cup
Ammis	a river	Pecus oris, n.	a flock	Calyx	the bud of a flower
Offusis	the value of eight asses	Pecus udis, f.	cattle	Grex	a flock
Decussis	the value of ten asses	Subscus	a wedge	Eryx	sweet broom
Cos	a whet stone	Palus	a mire	Sandyx	purple colour
Dos	tochter-good	Senectus	old age	Spadix	a sandy colour
Arbos	a tree	Laus	praise	Cortex	the bark of a tree
Epos	a kind of song	Salus	safety	Onyx	a precious stone
Chaos	a confused mass	Virtus	virtue	Silex	a flint stone
Melos	melody	Frans	deceit	Imbrex	the gutter tile
Os oris	the mouth	Servitus	bondage	Calx	the heel
Os ossis	a bone	Juventus	youth	Ramex	a rupture
Flos	a flower	Incus	a smith's stichy	Pumex	a pumice stone
Mos	a custom	Tellus	the earth	Obex	a bar
Fannus	a corn fan	Tempus	time	Pax	peace
Humus	the ground	Corpus	the body	Lex	a law
Domus	an house	Tripus	a three-footed stool	Vox	a word
Alvus	the womb	Chelys	a harp	Thorax	a breast-plate
Acus eris, n.	chaff	Chlamys	a soldier's cloak	Pollex	the thumb
Acus us, f.	a needle	Pons	a bridge	Septunx	seven ounces
Acus i, m.	a kind of fish	Fons	a well	Dennx	eleven ounces
Porticus	a gallery	Torrents	a land-spear	Sardaryx	a precious stone
Tribus	a tribe	Mons	a mountain	Arma	arms
Colus	a distaff	Dens	a tooth	Cancelli	the lathe
Manus	the hand	Chalybs	steel	Nuga	trifles
Ficus i, m.	the emerods	Frons sis, m. or f.	the forehead	Felix	happy
Ficus us, f.	a fig	Frons dis, f.	the leaf	Fortis	strong
Abyssus	a bottomless deep	Screbs	a ditch	Bonus	good
Eremus	a desert	Sirps, m. or f.	the root of a tree	Frugi	thrifty
Antidotus	an antidote	Stirps, f.	a genealogy		
Pharus	a watch-tower	Adeps	fatneis		
Dialectus	a manner of speech in any language different from others	Trabs	the beam of a house		
Carbasus	a sail	Puls	pottage	Pomum	an apple
Periodus	a period or full sentence	Pars	a part	Filius	a son
Methodus	a method	Quadrans	the fourth part of As	DEUS	GOD
Diphthongus	a diphthong	Sextans	the sixth part of As	Meus	mine
Monophthongus	a single vowel	Hydrops	the dropy	Fluvius	a river
Grossus	an unripe fig	Animans	a living creature	Populus, m.	a people
		Fornax	a furnace	Populus, f.	the poplar tree
				Chorus	a concert
					F. 3. Agnus

DECLENSIONS.

<i>Agnus</i>	a lamb	<i>Furcifer</i>	a villain	<i>Lac</i>	milk	<i>Villan</i>
<i>Pecunia</i>	money	<i>Tugurium</i>	a cottage	<i>Mel</i>	honey	<i>Arcas</i>
<i>Liber</i>	a book	<i>Unus, a, um,</i>	one	<i>Fel</i>	gal	<i>Quies</i>
<i>Thomas</i>	names of men	<i>Uter, a, um,</i>	which	<i>Melchisedec</i>	a man's	<i>Locup</i>
<i>Theſeus</i>		<i>Neuter, a, um,</i>	neither		name	<i>Teges</i>
<i>Pallas</i>		<i>Solus, a, um,</i>	alone	<i>Halec</i>	a herring	<i>Seges</i>
<i>Virgilius</i>	Virgil	<i>Ullus, a, um,</i>	any	<i>David</i>	a man's name	<i>Interp</i>
<i>Ventus</i>	the wind	<i>Alter, a, um,</i>	the one	<i>Pecten</i>	a comb	<i>Præp</i>
		<i>Alius, a, ud,</i>	another	<i>Flamen, m.</i>	a priest	<i>Paries</i>
		<i>Totus, a, um,</i>	whole	<i>Flamen, n.</i>	a blast of	<i>Abies</i>
		<i>Nulli consilii sum</i>	I have		wind	<i>Indig</i>
			no counsel	<i>Titan</i>	a heathen god	
		<i>Cimmerii, a</i>	a people living	<i>Demophoon</i>	a man's	<i>Aries</i>
			in continual darkness		name	<i>Perpe</i>
		<i>Androgeos</i>	a Grecian	<i>Memnon</i>	a man's	<i>Teres</i>
			Captain		name	<i>Hebes</i>

The First Declension.

<i>Penia</i>	a pen	<i>Saturnalia</i>	feasts kept	<i>Helicon</i>	the name of	<i>Lebes</i>
<i>Anchises</i>	a man's name		in honour of Saturn		a mountain	<i>Scdes</i>
<i>Pentecoste</i>	Whitsunday	<i>Vulcanalia</i>	feasts kept	<i>Carmen</i>	a verse	<i>Tapæ</i>
<i>Circè</i>	a woman's name		in honour of Vulcan	<i>Tubicen</i>	a trumpeter	<i>Hofpe</i>
<i>Familia</i>	a family	<i>Orpheus</i>	the name of	<i>Tibicen</i>	a piper	<i>Verre</i>
<i>Aula</i>	an hall		a Grecian	<i>Tibia</i>	a pipe	<i>Vates</i>
<i>Filia</i>	a daughter	<i>Tydeus</i>	a man's name	<i>Tuba</i>	a trumpet	<i>Pes</i>
<i>Mula</i>	a mule			<i>Cano</i>	I sing	<i>Here</i>
<i>Duo, a, o,</i>	two			<i>Far</i>	any kind of corn	<i>Mero</i>
<i>Liberta</i>	a free woman			<i>Hepar</i>	the liver	<i>Ceres</i>
<i>Equa</i>	a mare			<i>Hepas</i>		
<i>Nata</i>	a daughter			<i>Acer, is, e,</i>	sharp	<i>Pople</i>
<i>Dea</i>	a goddess			<i>Alacer</i>	cheerful	<i>Præst</i>
<i>Ambo, a, o,</i>	both			<i>Imber</i>	a shower	<i>Cuspi</i>

The Second Declension.

<i>Synodus</i>	a synod	<i>Paris</i>	a man's name	<i>Acer, is, e,</i>	sharp	<i>Pople</i>
<i>Genet</i>	a son-in-law	<i>Dido</i>	a woman's name	<i>Alacer</i>	cheerful	<i>Præst</i>
<i>Prosper</i>	prosperous	<i>Virgo</i>	a virgin	<i>Imber</i>	a shower	<i>Cuspi</i>
<i>Puer</i>	a boy	<i>Ordo</i>	order	<i>Saluber</i>	wholesome	<i>Lapis</i>
<i>Affer</i>	bitter	<i>Margo</i>	the margin	<i>Celeber</i>	famous	<i>Cassis</i>
<i>Adulter</i>	an adulterer	<i>Cardo</i>	a door crook	<i>Pater</i>	a father	<i>Cassis</i>
<i>Presbyter</i>	a minister	<i>Apollo</i>	the god of	<i>Mater</i>	a mother	<i>Glis,</i>
			wisdom	<i>Later</i>	a tile stone	<i>Glis,</i>
<i>Tener, a, um,</i>	tender	<i>Cupido, m.</i>	the god	<i>Cor</i>	the heart	
<i>Miser, a, um,</i>	miserable		of love	<i>Iter</i>	a journey	<i>Glis,</i>
<i>Exter, a, um,</i>	foreign	<i>Cupido, f.</i>	desire	<i>Robur</i>	strength	<i>Glis,</i>
<i>Giber, m.</i>	a swelling	<i>Turbo</i>	a whirlwind	<i>Tecur</i>	the liver	<i>Nay</i>
<i>Gibber, a, um,</i>	crook-backed	<i>Homo</i>	a man or woman	<i>Femur</i>	the thigh	<i>Qum</i>
<i>Iber,</i>	a Spaniard	<i>Nemo</i>	no body	<i>Ebur</i>	ivory	<i>Parie</i>
<i>Lacer, a, um,</i>	torn	<i>Unedo</i>	the fruit of the	<i>Calcar</i>	a spur	<i>Here</i>
<i>Socer,</i>	a father-in-law		crab-tree	<i>September</i>	September	<i>Erin</i>
<i>Lger</i>	a man's name	<i>An'o</i>	a river in Italy	<i>Frater</i>	a brother	
<i>Dexter, a, um,</i>	right	<i>Nerio</i>	a woman's name	<i>Mas</i>	the male	<i>Chla</i>
<i>Vr</i>	a man	<i>Caro</i>	flesh	<i>As</i>	an halfpenny farth	<i>Sim</i>
<i>Satur, a, um,</i>	full	<i>Sermo</i>	a discourse	<i>Vat, dis,</i>	a caution	<i>Delf</i>
<i>Liniger, a, um,</i>	bearing wool	<i>Formido</i>	fear	<i>Vat, sit,</i>	a vessel	<i>Delf</i>
		<i>Caligo</i>	darkness	<i>Pietas</i>	god's name	<i>Pul</i>
		<i>Gummi</i>	gum	<i>Adamas</i>	an adamant	<i>Cucu</i>
		<i>Zinziberi</i>	ginger	<i>Elepbat</i>	an elephant	<i>Cini</i>
		<i>Oxymeli</i>	drink made of	<i>Gigas</i>	a giant	<i>Rallu</i>
			vinegar and honey			

milk	<i>Vallas</i>	the goddess	<i>Vomis</i> , or <i>er</i> ,	a plough	<i>Grus</i>	a crane
honey		of wisdom		share	<i>Sus</i>	a sow
gal	<i>Arcas</i>	an Arcadian	<i>Pollis</i> , or <i>en</i> ,	fine flour	<i>Intercus</i>	the dropsy
man's	<i>Quies</i>	rest	<i>Sanguis</i> , or <i>en</i> ,	blood	<i>Ligus</i>	a man of Liguria
name	<i>Locuples</i>	rich	<i>Dies</i>	rich	<i>Subscus</i>	a wedge
herring	<i>Teges</i>	a cover	<i>Lis</i>	strife	<i>Incus</i>	a smith's stithy
name	<i>Seges</i>	growing corn	<i>Samnis</i>	a Samnitian	<i>Palus</i>	a mire
comb	<i>Interpres</i>	an interpreter	<i>Quiris</i>	a Roman	<i>Virtus</i>	virtue
priest	<i>Præpes</i>	nimble in flying	<i>Charis</i>	pleasantness	<i>Mus</i>	a mouse
last of	<i>Paries</i>	a wall	<i>Semis</i>	the half of a	<i>Rus</i>	the country
wind	<i>Abies</i>	a fir tree		thilling	<i>Opus unctis</i> ,	a town in
en god	<i>Indiges</i>	a canonized	<i>Glos</i>	the husband's sister		Greece
man's		saint	<i>Mos</i>	a custom	<i>Tripus</i>	any thing that
name	<i>Aries</i>	a ram	<i>Flas</i>	a flower		hath three feet
man's	<i>Perpes</i>	continual	<i>Ros</i>	dew	<i>Æs</i>	brass
name	<i>Teres</i>	long and round	<i>Arbos</i> , vel <i>or</i> ,	a tree	<i>Pras</i>	a surety
name of	<i>Hebes</i>	dull	<i>Honos</i> , vel <i>or</i> ,	honour	<i>Laus</i>	praise
untain	<i>Scdes</i>	a seat	<i>Os oris</i>	the mouth	<i>Frans</i>	deceit
perfe	<i>Lebes</i>	a cauldron	<i>Os ossis</i>	a bone	<i>Auceps</i>	a fowler
mpeter	<i>Tapas</i>	tapestry	<i>Bos</i>	an ox or cow	<i>Cinyph</i>	the name of a
a piper	<i>Hospes</i>	a guest	<i>Custos</i>	a keeper		boy, or of a river
a pipe	<i>Verres</i>	a boar	<i>Tbos</i>	a kind of wolf	<i>Gryps</i>	a fabulous beast
umpet	<i>Vates</i>	a poet	<i>Minos</i>	a certain king		or fowl called a gryphon
I sing	<i>Pes</i>	the foot	<i>Heros</i>	a hero	<i>Hyems</i>	the winter
f corn	<i>Heres</i>	an heir	<i>Tros</i>	a Trojan	<i>Puls</i>	pottage
	<i>Mercies</i>	a reward	<i>Cos</i>	a whet-stone	<i>Trabs</i>	the balk of an
	<i>Ceres</i>	the goddess	<i>Labos</i> , vel <i>or</i>	labour		house
sharp		of corn	<i>Lepas</i> , vel <i>or</i> ,	pleasant-	<i>Stips</i>	a penny
earful	<i>Poples</i>	the hough		ness of speech	<i>Calebs</i>	unmarried
hower	<i>Præses</i>	a president	<i>Odos</i> , vel <i>or</i> ,	a smell	<i>Municeps</i>	a burges
esome	<i>Cuspis</i>	the point	<i>Vapos</i> , vel <i>or</i> ,	vapour	<i>Glans</i>	an acorn
amous	<i>Lapis</i>	a stone	<i>Hulcus</i>	an ulcer	<i>Nefrens</i>	a pig
father	<i>Cassis, ssis</i>	a net	<i>Olus</i>	kill	<i>Lens dis</i>	a nit
nother	<i>Cassis, idis</i>	a helmet	<i>Vellus</i>	a fleece	<i>Lens tis</i>	a kind of pulse
stone	<i>Glis, ris, m. or f.</i>	a rat	<i>Venus</i>	the goddess of	<i>Frons dis</i>	the leaf of
e heart	<i>Glis, dis, f.</i>	mouldiness		beauty		a tree
ourney		in bread	<i>Genus</i>	a kindred	<i>Frons tis</i>	the forehead
rength	<i>Glis, tis, f.</i>	potter's clay	<i>Viseus</i>	glue	<i>Libripens</i>	a weight
e liver	<i>Glis, ssis, f.</i>	a thistle	<i>Acus</i>	chaff	<i>Concors</i>	agreeing
e thigh	<i>Navis</i>	a ship	<i>Fædus</i>	a covenant	<i>Discors</i>	disagreeing
ivory	<i>Quinis, is, e,</i>	all	<i>Scelus</i>	wickedness	<i>Quiens</i>	able
a spur	<i>Paris</i>	a man's name	<i>Pondus</i>	a weight	<i>Ions</i>	going
ember	<i>Hæresis</i>	heresy	<i>Vulnus</i>	a wound	<i>Andres</i>	going about
male	<i>Erinnys</i>	one of the	<i>Munus</i>	an office	<i>Alon</i>	a hill
farth		furies of hell	<i>Onus</i>	a burden	<i>Ar</i>	art
ing	<i>Chlamys</i>	a short cloak	<i>Sidus</i>	a star	<i>Misericors</i>	merciful
it'om	<i>Simois</i>	a river run-	<i>Latus</i>	the less	<i>Fors</i>	mad
a vess		ning by Troy	<i>Opus, eris</i>	a work		departing
nd nels	<i>Delphis</i>	a dolphin	<i>Vetus</i>	old	<i>Andres</i>	going about
lamant	<i>Delphin</i>		<i>Funus</i>	a burial	<i>Occipus</i>	the hinder
phant	<i>Pulvis</i>	dust	<i>Rudus</i>	rubbish		part of the head
a giant	<i>Cucum's, or er,</i>	a cu-	<i>Glomus</i>	a clew	<i>Sinciput</i>	the fore part
		cumber	<i>Mahor, vel us,</i>	better		of the head
<i>Pallas</i>	<i>Cinis, or er</i>	ashes	<i>Tollus</i>	the earth		<i>Lex</i>

<i>Lex</i>	a law	<i>Miles</i>	a soldier	<i>Alpes</i>	The Alps	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Frux</i>	growing corn	<i>Jubar</i>	the sun-beam	<i>Syries</i>	quick sand	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Aquilex</i>	a contriver of water-pipes	<i>Sal</i>	salt	<i>Degener</i>	degeneration	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Rex</i>	a king	<i>Far</i>	all kinds of corn	<i>Vetus</i>	beat	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Grex</i>	a flock	<i>Nectar</i>	drink of the gods	<i>Mellor</i>	a lamb	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Remex</i>	a rower	<i>Hepar</i>	the liver	<i>Lampas</i>	a watch	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Impetex</i>	the ring-worm	<i>Strigilis</i>	a horse-comb	<i>Vigil</i>	a supplicant	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Pax</i>	peace	<i>Mugilis</i>	a fish called a mullet	<i>Supplex</i>	a workman	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Sphinx</i>	a kind of beast	<i>Canalis</i>	a water pipe	<i>Opifex</i>	a champion	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Phryx</i>	a Phrygian	<i>Animal</i>	a living creature	<i>Pugil</i>	a tradesman	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Myrmex</i>	an emmet			<i>Arifex</i>	a horse-comb	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Vervex</i>	a wedder	<i>Calcar</i>	a spur	<i>Strigilis</i>	a poor	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Halex</i>	a herring	<i>Sedile</i>	a seat	<i>Impos</i>	mindful	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Lelex</i>	one of the Leleges	<i>Vis</i>	strength	<i>Memor</i>	a companion	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
	a people in Asia	<i>Paris</i>	Priamus's son	<i>Confors</i>	a partaker of	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Refex</i>	a cutted vine	<i>Finis</i>	the end	<i>Compos</i>	unable	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
	branch	<i>Fustis</i>	a baton	<i>Impos</i>	rich	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Selex</i>	the name of a river	<i>Pugil</i>	a champion	<i>Degener</i>	that hall	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Supellex</i>	household stuff	<i>Vigil</i>	a watchman or woman	<i>Drves</i>	four feet	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Senex</i>	an old man	<i>Imber</i>	a shower	<i>Quadrupes</i>	a share	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Nix</i>	snow	<i>Unguis</i>	a nail	<i>Particeps</i>	timboldening	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Nox</i>	night	<i>Aviis</i>	a bird	<i>Animans</i>	a Samnitian	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Vertex</i>	the crown of the head	<i>Postis</i>	a post	<i>Sammis</i>	a little boy	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
		<i>Vestis</i>	a bar	<i>Linter</i>	dowry	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Hylax</i>	a dog's name	<i>Nepitis</i>	a niece	<i>Dos</i>	a bottle	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Astyanax</i>	Hector's son	<i>Supellex</i>	household stuff	<i>Uter utris</i>	the mouth	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Pann</i>	a kind of song	<i>Tridens</i>	a thing having three teeth	<i>Os oris</i>	a bone	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Lampas</i>	a lamp	<i>Classis</i>	a navy	<i>Os ossis</i>	a jaw	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Vis</i>	strength	<i>Civis</i>	a citizen	<i>Glis</i>	snow	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Cucumis</i>	a cucumber	<i>Annis</i>	a river	<i>Faux</i>	a night	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Ravis</i>	hoarseness	<i>Ignis</i>	the fire	<i>Nis</i>	the heart	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Tussis</i>	the cough	<i>Febris</i>	a fever	<i>Cor</i>	strife	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Sitis</i>	thirst	<i>Conjunct</i>	a yoke-fellow	<i>Lis</i>	a whet-stone	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Genefis</i>	a generation	<i>Rus</i>	the country	<i>Cos</i>	a mouse	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Chelys</i>	a tortoise	<i>Vesper</i>	the evening	<i>Mus</i>	a Roman	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Buris</i>	the stilt of a plough	<i>Aprilis</i>	April	<i>Quiris</i>	a cow or ox	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
	a basin	<i>Plus</i>	more	<i>Boi</i>	a nation	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Pelvis</i>	a key	<i>Pauper</i>	poor	<i>Gens</i>	a band of men	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Clavis</i>	an ax	<i>Sopfes</i>	safe	<i>Cobors</i>	seven ounces	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Sacuris</i>	the hinder part of a ship	<i>Hospes</i>	a guest	<i>Septunus</i>	the male	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Puppis</i>	a tower	<i>Dulcis</i>	is, e, sweet	<i>Mas</i>	a city	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Torris</i>	a cord	<i>September</i>	September	<i>Civitas</i>	a dog or bitch	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Febris</i>	a fever	<i>October</i>	October	<i>Canis</i>	bread	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Aqualis</i>	a water-pot	<i>November</i>	November	<i>Panis</i>	a poet	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Pestis</i>	the plague	<i>December</i>	December	<i>Vates</i>	a young man	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Navis</i>	a ship	<i>Felix</i>	happy	<i>Juventus</i>	a bird	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Torquis</i>	a chain	<i>Lapis</i>	a stone	<i>Volucris</i>	an inclination	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Bipennis</i>	is, e, having two edges	<i>Tralleis</i>	cities in Lydia	<i>Indolis</i>	offspring	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
<i>Bipennis</i>	f, a halbert	<i>Sardeis</i>	an island on the coast of Spain	<i>Proles</i>	riches	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
		<i>Gades</i>		<i>Soboles</i>	Proceres	<i>Secres</i>	secrets
				<i>Opes</i>		<i>Secres</i>	secrets

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city
witch
read
poet
man
bird
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nobles
ghosts
a certain tribe
among the Romans
horsemen
the saints above
predecessors
successors
a month
ghosts
a door
a poem
an epigram
a lamp

Rata
Trileum
Aurum
Lac
Butyrum
Pannus
Iustitia
Rhetorica
Tot
Quot
Singuli
Bin
Termin
Unus
Duo
Tres
Quatuor
Al quos
Quotquot
Totidem
Megaleses
Philippi
Saturnalia
Bucolica
Astra
Jussu
Natu
Noctu
Die
Permissu
Promptu
Rogatu
Sponte
Dica
Supplicia
Inscia
Dapis
Opis
Precis
Vicis
Ditio
Frux
Quis
Qualis
Quisque
Aliquis
Signis
Nullus
Neuter
Species
Facies

Forum the market-place
Ius right
Instar like
Gummi gum
Tot so many
Quot how many
Quatuor four
Quinque five
Sex six
Centum an hundred
Ducendi two hundred
Trecendi three hundred
Quadringenti 400
Quingenti 500
Mille a thousand
Mille hominum a thou-
sand of men
Mille homines a thou-
sand men
Arbor vel os a tree
Baculus vel um a staff
Clippus vel vin a buckler
Laurus the laurel tree
Colus a distaff
Quercus an oak tree
Argos the name of a
country
Focis a sport
Locus a place
Framum a bridle
Filum a thread
Rastrum a rake
Pergamus the palace of
King Priamus
Supellex household stuff
Balneum a bath
Delicium a delight
Epulum a feast
Nundinum a market

the fourth and fifth
Declensions.
annuus causa, on the
count of that old wife
do not fear
a joint
a needle
a fig-tree
a tribe
a loch
a bow
a den
a spit
a birth
an oak tree
an harbour
a thing
a common-
wealth
either of the
two
the
goodman
a lawyer

as many as
just so many
kinds of
plays
the name of
a town
feasts dedi-
cated to Saturn
pastoral songs
by subtilty
by command
by birth
in the night
in the day
by permission
in readiness
by intreaty
willingly
an accusation
aid
a denial
a dish
help
a prayer
by course
a dominion
growing corn
who
of what sort
every one
any
if any man
none
neither of two
likeness
the face

the fourth and fifth
Declensions.
annuus causa, on the
count of that old wife
do not fear
a joint
a needle
a fig-tree
a tribe
a loch
a bow
a den
a spit
a birth
an oak tree
an harbour
a thing
a common-
wealth
either of the
two
the
goodman
a lawyer

Irregular Nouns.
a heathen god
James
Scotland
London
the Tiber
the name of a
mountain

Irregular Nouns.
a heathen god
James
Scotland
London
the Tiber
the name of a
mountain

Comparisons.
Durus hard
Durius harder
Durissimus hardest
Mollis soft
Mollior softer
Mollissimus softest
Tener tender
Tenerimus tenderest
Bonus good
Malus evil
Parvus

<i>Parvus</i>	little
<i>Magnus</i>	great
<i>Multus</i>	much
<i>Facilis</i>	easy
<i>Gracilis</i>	small
<i>Agilis</i>	nimble
<i>Similis</i>	like
<i>Humilis</i>	humble
<i>Vetus</i>	old
<i>Mirificus</i>	wonderful
<i>Inferus</i>	below
<i>Superus</i>	above
<i>Posterus</i>	next
<i>Maturus</i>	ripe
<i>Dexter</i>	right
<i>Citer</i>	near
<i>Sinister</i>	unfortunate
<i>Exter</i>	without
<i>Negam</i>	wicked
<i>Maledicus</i>	railling
<i>Magnificus</i>	magnificent
<i>Magniloquus</i>	that speak- eth lofty things
<i>Benevolus</i>	favourable
<i>Uterior</i>	further
<i>Prior</i>	the former
<i>Propior</i>	nearer
<i>Ocyor</i>	swifter
<i>Inclutus</i>	famous
<i>Fidus</i>	faithful
<i>Inivtus</i>	unwilling
<i>Falsus</i>	false
<i>Bellus</i>	pretty
<i>Sacer</i>	holy
<i>Juvenis</i>	young
<i>Senex</i>	old
<i>Dives</i>	rich
<i>Satur</i>	full
<i>Ingens</i>	great
<i>Adolescens</i>	young
<i>Anterior</i>	the former
<i>Licentior</i>	too free
<i>Pius</i>	pious
<i>Arduus</i>	difficult
<i>Idoneus</i>	fit
<i>Strenuus</i>	valiant

Note, The Signification
of the Comparative
and Superlative is easi-
ly known from the
Positive.

The First Conjugation.

<i>Amare</i>	to love
<i>Dare</i>	to give
<i>Stare</i>	to stand
<i>Lavare</i>	to wash
<i>Potare</i>	to drink
<i>Juvare</i>	to help
<i>Circumdare</i>	to inclose
<i>Pessundare</i>	to ruin
<i>Venundare</i>	to sell
<i>Satisfare</i>	to satisfy
<i>Astare</i>	to stand by
<i>Cubare</i>	to lye down
<i>Sonare</i>	to sound
<i>Crepare</i>	to crack
<i>Donare</i>	to tame
<i>Tonare</i>	to thunder
<i>Vetare</i>	to forbid
<i>Plicare</i>	to fold
<i>Supplicare</i>	to supplicate
<i>Fricare</i>	to rub
<i>Secare</i>	to cut
<i>Necare</i>	to kill
<i>Nexare</i>	to knit
<i>Micare</i>	to shine
<i>Explicare</i>	to explain
<i>Multiplicare</i>	to multiply
<i>Triplicare</i>	to triple

The Second Conjugation.

<i>Monere</i>	to advise
<i>Jubere</i>	to command
<i>Sorbere</i>	to sup
<i>Docere</i>	to teach
<i>Miscere</i>	to mingle
<i>Censere</i>	to think
<i>Mulcere</i>	to misigate
<i>Lucere</i>	to shine
<i>Prandere</i>	to dine
<i>Videre</i>	to see
<i>Sedere</i>	to sit
<i>Ardere</i>	to burn
<i>Stridere</i>	to crack
<i>Mordere</i>	to bite
<i>Tondere</i>	to clip
<i>Pendere</i>	to hang
<i>Spondere</i>	to betrothe

<i>Ridere</i>	to laugh
<i>Suadere</i>	to persuade
<i>Nidere</i>	to sleep
<i>Mulgere</i>	to milk
<i>Lugere</i>	to lame
<i>Augere</i>	to augment
<i>Indulgere</i>	to indulge
<i>Tergere</i>	to wipe
<i>Urgere</i>	to urge
<i>Fulgere</i>	to shine
<i>Turgere</i>	to swell
<i>Algere</i>	to be cold
<i>Cicere</i>	to provoke
<i>Vicere</i>	to govern
<i>Flere</i>	to weep
<i>Plere</i>	to fill
<i>Delere</i>	to blot out
<i>Ofere</i>	to smite
<i>Adolere</i>	to grow up
<i>Pollere</i>	to be able
<i>Timere</i>	to fear
<i>Manere</i>	to stay
<i>Nere</i>	to spare
<i>Imminere</i>	to stick on
<i>Tenere</i>	to hold
<i>Abstinerere</i>	to refrain
<i>Torquere</i>	to wring
<i>Harere</i>	to stick
<i>Torere</i>	to roast
<i>Movere</i>	to move
<i>Favere</i>	to favour
<i>Cavere</i>	to beware
<i>Convivere</i>	to wink
<i>Povere</i>	to nourish
<i>Pavere</i>	to be afraid
<i>Valere</i>	to be able
<i>Placere</i>	to please
<i>Cavere</i>	to watch
<i>Licere</i>	to be lawful
<i>Parere</i>	to obey
<i>Jacere</i>	to lye down
<i>Latere</i>	to hide
<i>Nocere</i>	to hurt
<i>Dolere</i>	to be grieved
<i>Silere</i>	to be silent
<i>Studere</i>	to study

The Third Conjugation.

<i>Bibere</i>	to drink
<i>Scabere</i>	to scratch

to lick	<i>Lucidare</i>	to happen	<i>Maere</i>	to piss
to be married	<i>Accidere</i>	to beat	<i>Miangere</i>	to behold
to write	<i>Contundere</i>	to eat	<i>Aspicere</i>	to entice
to sup	<i>Comedere</i>	to add	<i>Allicere</i>	to draw out
to lye down	<i>Addere</i>	to sit by	<i>Conculere</i>	to shake
to sit down	<i>Affidere</i>	to settle	<i>Colere</i>	to worship
to strike	<i>Residere</i>	to paint	<i>Consulere</i>	to counsel
to overcome	<i>Pingere</i>	to bind hard	<i>Osculere</i>	to hide
to say	<i>Stringere</i>	to feign	<i>Alere</i>	to nourish
to lead	<i>Fingere</i>	to grin	<i>Molere</i>	to grind
to spare	<i>Ringere</i>	to touch	<i>Cellerere</i>	to strike
to feed	<i>Tangere</i>	to do	<i>Cellerere</i>	to strike
to know	<i>Agere</i>	to lead	<i>Pellere</i>	to put away
to demand	<i>Degere</i>	to be busy	<i>Vellere</i>	to pluck
to learn	<i>Satagere</i>	to go on	<i>Fallere</i>	to deceive
to feed together	<i>Pergere</i>	to rise	<i>Tollere</i>	to lift up
to drive away	<i>Surgere</i>	to surround	<i>Saltare</i>	to salt
to stoop	<i>Ambigere</i>	to incline	<i>Psaltere</i>	to play on a lute
to fail	<i>Vergere</i>	to break	<i>Tremere</i>	to tremble
to wax fat	<i>Frangere</i>	to bargain	<i>Demere</i>	to take away
to grow	<i>Pangere</i>	to read	<i>Pomere</i>	to lay open
to wax hot	<i>Legere</i>	to neglect	<i>Sumere</i>	to take
to grow cool	<i>Negligere</i>	to under-stand	<i>Comere</i>	to comb
to roar	<i>Imelligere</i>	to love	<i>Emere</i>	to buy
to rustle	<i>Diligere</i>	to prick	<i>Pemere</i>	to press
to climb	<i>Pungere</i>	to spread	<i>Fremere</i>	to roar
to eat	<i>Spargere</i>	to drown	<i>Ponere</i>	to put
to fall	<i>Mergere</i>	to wipe	<i>Gignere</i>	to beget
to kill	<i>Tergere</i>	to fasten	<i>Cernere</i>	to behold
to fall back	<i>Figere</i>	to fry	<i>Canere</i>	to sing
to yield	<i>Frigere</i>	to sound	<i>Temnere</i>	to despise
to kill	<i>Clangere</i>	to snow	<i>Spernere</i>	to cover
to weigh	<i>Ningere</i>	to suck	<i>Sternere</i>	to daub
to fast	<i>Sugere</i>	to lick	<i>Linere</i>	to permit
to stretch	<i>Lingere</i>	to trouble	<i>Stuere</i>	to sing first
to knock	<i>Angere</i>	to govern	<i>Præcinere</i>	to break
to open	<i>Regere</i>	to quench	<i>Rumpere</i>	to make a noise
to cut	<i>E-linguere</i>	to finish	<i>Strepere</i>	to pluck
to cleave	<i>Pexagere</i>	to reduce	<i>Carpere</i>	to boil
to pour out	<i>Redigere</i>	to draw	<i>Coquere</i>	to leave
to play	<i>Trahere</i>	to carry	<i>Linguere</i>	to leave
to shut	<i>Vehere</i>	to do	<i>Relinquere</i>	to seek
to gnaw	<i>Ellicere</i>	to cast	<i>Quarere</i>	to wear
to clap hands	<i>Facere</i>	to dig	<i>Texere</i>	to bear
to divide	<i>Jacere</i>	to fly	<i>Ferre</i>	to carry
to go	<i>Fodere</i>	to desire	<i>Gerere</i>	to run
to shave	<i>Fugere</i>	to be wise	<i>Curare</i>	to rage
to hurt	<i>Cupere</i>	to take	<i>Furare</i>	to burn
to thrust	<i>Sperere</i>	to ravish	<i>Urere</i>	to brush
to hide	<i>Caperere</i>	to beget	<i>Verrere</i>	<i>Sacere</i>
to settle	<i>Rapere</i>	to shake		
	<i>Parere</i>			
	<i>Quatere</i>			

<i>Screre</i>	to sow	<i>Sancire</i>	to establish	<i>Gradi</i>	to go
<i>Pinsere</i>	to bake	<i>Amicire</i>	to clothe	<i>Queri</i>	to complain
<i>Depserere</i>	to knead	<i>Haurire</i>	to draw	<i>Quari</i>	to be soupy
<i>Vifere</i>	to visit	<i>Sepire</i>	to inclose	<i>Frui</i>	to enjoy
<i>Faceffere</i>	to do	<i>Gambire</i>	to exchange	<i>Pati</i>	to suffer
<i>Capere</i>	to take	<i>Sarcire</i>	to mend	<i>Perpeti</i>	to endure
<i>Lacere</i>	to provoke	<i>Farcire</i>	to stuff	<i>Niti</i>	to endeavour
<i>Flectere</i>	to bend	<i>Sentire</i>	to perceive	<i>Sequi</i>	to follow
<i>Plectere</i>	to knit	<i>Raucire</i>	to be hoarse	<i>Uti</i>	to use
<i>Nectere</i>	to tie	<i>Fulcire</i>	to prop	<i>Loqui</i>	to speak
<i>Pistere</i>	to comb	<i>Parere</i>	to bring forth	<i>Expergisci</i>	to awake
<i>Petere</i>	to ask	<i>Comperire</i>	to find out	<i>Pascisci</i>	to bargain
<i>Mittere</i>	to send	<i>Reperire</i>	to find	<i>Uscisci</i>	to revenge
<i>Metere</i>	to reap	<i>Insilire</i>	to leap upon	<i>Fatisci</i>	to bewray
<i>Vertere</i>	to turn	<i>Aperire</i>	to open	<i>Communisisci</i>	to invent
<i>Stertere</i>	to snort	<i>Ferire</i>	to strike	<i>Adipisci</i>	to obtain
<i>Sistere</i>	to stay	<i>Parturire</i>	to be in labour	<i>Proficisci</i>	to go
<i>Resistere</i>	to resist	<i>Efuvire</i>	to hunger	<i>Apisci</i>	to obtain
<i>Vivere</i>	to live	<i>Nupturire</i>	to desire to marry	<i>Nasci</i>	to be born
<i>Solvere</i>	to loose			<i>Oriri</i>	to rise
<i>Volvere</i>	to roll			<i>Mori</i>	to die
<i>Calverere</i>	to deceive			<i>Metiri</i>	to measure
<i>Lavere</i>	to wash			<i>Ordiri</i>	to begin
<i>Struere</i>	to build			<i>Assentiri</i>	to assent
<i>Fluere</i>	to flow			<i>Experiri</i>	to try
<i>Pluere</i>	to rain				
<i>Ruere</i>	to rush				
<i>Metuere</i>	to fear				
<i>Luere</i>	to suffer				
<i>Congruere</i>	to suit				
<i>Annuere</i>	to favour				
<i>Cluere</i>	to shine				
<i>Respuere</i>	to refuse				
<i>Inguere</i>	to invade				
<i>Acuere</i>	to whet				
<i>Diuere</i>	to destroy				
<i>Innuere</i>	to nod				
<i>Nectere</i>	to knit				
<i>Texere</i>	to weave				

Compound Verbs.

<i>Vincere</i>	to overcome
<i>Devincere</i>	to tie up
<i>Dare</i>	to give
<i>Stare</i>	to stand
<i>Poscere</i>	to demand
<i>Discere</i>	to learn
<i>Præcurrere</i>	to excel
<i>Repungere</i>	to prick again
<i>Tendere</i>	to stretch
<i>Attendere</i>	to attend
<i>Astare</i>	to stand by
<i>Reposcere</i>	to demand
<i>Dediscere</i>	to forget
<i>Currere</i>	to run

Verbs in Or.

<i>Fateri</i>	to confess
<i>Confiteri</i>	idem
<i>Reri</i>	to think
<i>Misereri</i>	to pity
<i>Labi</i>	to slide
<i>Nasci</i>	to get
<i>Oblivisci</i>	to forget

Irregular Verbs.

<i>Gaudere</i>	to rejoice
<i>Solere</i>	to use
<i>Fieri</i>	to be done
<i>Fidere</i>	to trust
<i>Morere</i>	to mourn
<i>Andere</i>	to dare
<i>Suscipere</i>	to be wont
<i>Cavere</i>	to want
<i>Jurare</i>	to swear
<i>Prandere</i>	to dine
<i>Nubere</i>	to be married
<i>Misereri</i>	to pity
<i>Cavare</i>	to sup
<i>Pigere</i>	to fret
<i>Tadeti</i>	idem
<i>Padere</i>	to be ashamed
<i>Licere</i>	to be lawful
<i>Potare</i>	to drink
<i>Libere, vel Lubere</i>	to be pleasing to
<i>Titubare</i>	to stagger
<i>Placere</i>	to please

The Fourth Conjugation.

<i>Audire</i>	to hear
<i>Singulifire</i>	to sob
<i>Sepelire</i>	to bury
<i>Vendere</i>	to be sold
<i>Venire</i>	to come
<i>Vindicare</i>	to bind

THE
NEW METHOD
OF
TEACHING LATIN
BY
Ten ENGLISH PARTICLES.

THE *English* Particles, or Signs of Cases, on which this New Method is founded, are, *OF, TO, FOR, IN, WITH, FROM, BY, AT, ON, THAN.* The Nominative before, and the Accusative after the Verb, have no Signs, as, *John reads Virgil.* The Signs of the Gen. are *OF*, or *'S*, as, *A Piece of Bread, the Master's Book.* The Signs of the Dat. are *TO* or *FOR*, as, *Do Harm TO no Man; Profitable FOR the Common-wealth.* The Signs of the Abl. are *IN, WITH, FROM, BY, AT, ON, THAN*; as, *I saw the Master ON Monday, AT Three o'Clock, IN the School.*

A, AN, THE, are not Signs of Cases, but Articles frequently prefixed to *English* Substantives, as, *A BOOK, AN Army, THE KING.* But the Adj. usually stands between the Subst. and its Article, as, *A Book. A new Book. A* is put before a Consonant, and *AN* before a Vowel, and are both of a general Import. But *THE* hath a restraining Power, and makes a common Noun equivalent to a proper, as, *A King, THE King.*

Words are joined in Sentences, either by *Concord* or *Government*.

Concord of Verbs.

First Concord.

A Verb of the Finite Mood agrees with the Nominative before it, in Number and Person.

As, *I love ego amo. You play, tu ludis. The Master teacheth, præceptor docet. We sing, nos canimus. Ye write, vos scribitis. The Boys learn, pueri discunt.*

Obs. *Ego* is the first Person; *Tu*, and all Vocatives, are of the second; All other Nouns and Pronouns are of the third.

Exception.

A Verb of the Infinitive Mood hath the Accusative before it.

As, *Dicunt Regem adventare, Rumor est natum meum amare.* The Noun before the Verb may be made an Acc. and the Verb put in the Infinitive, leaving out *Quod* or *Ut*, as, *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales; Gaudeo te bene valere.* But the latter is more elegant.

Second Concord.

In *La'in*, the Adjective agrees with the Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case, when in *English*, there is no Sign of a Case between them.

As, *A good Boy*, bonus puer. *A good Pen*, bona penna. *A good apple*, bonum pomum. In *English*, the Adj. stands commonly before the Subst. as, *A good Boy*; and sometimes, after it, as, *The Boy who*, puer qui. *The Woman who*, mulier quæ. *The Creature which*, animal quod. For the Adj. *who* or *which* (qui, quæ, quod) agrees always in Gender and Number with its foregoing Subst. The only Difficulty lyes in finding its Case; for which take the following Direction.

The Case of the Adj. *Qui, Quæ, Quod.*

1. When there is nothing between *Who, Which, or Whom*, and the following Verb, then they are made by the Nom. 2. But if there be any Thing between them, then (tho' they stand before) yet they are made by such Case as the Verb will have after it.

1. As, *The Boy WHO learns*, puer qui discit. *The Woman WHO sings*, mulier quæ cantat. *The Creature WHICH runs*, animal quod currit. 2. *The Master WHOM we obey*, præceptor cui paremus. *The Master WHOM we love*, præceptor quem amamus. *The Book WHICH you want*, liber quo cares. The Subst. before *Qui, Quæ, Quod*, may also be repeated again after it, as, *Liber quem [librum] scribo*. *Urbs est vestra quam [urbem] statuo*. And even when the Subst. is not repeated, we may conceive it in our Minds; and then the Adj. *Qui, Quæ, Quod*, will agree with the Subst. after it in Gender, Number, and Case.

When *Qui, Quæ, Quod*, comes between two Subst. of a diverse Gender, it may agree with either of them, as, *animal quod*, or *quem vocamus hominem*. *Stella quæ*, or *qui Phaeton dicitur*.

How to place the Adj. *Qui, Quæ, Quod.*

Liber quem Scribo	} bonus est {	Vulgo.
Quem scribo Librum		Ornatè.
Liber quem Librum scribo.		Raro.
Librum Quem scribo		Poetice.

Third Concord.

When in *English*, two or more Subst. have no Sign of a Case between them, then in *Latin* they agree in Case.

As, *Queen Anne*, Regina Anna. *I saw Queen Anne*, Vidi Reginam Annam. *I love the Lord Jesus Christ*, Amo Dominum Jesum Christum. Sometimes the Subst. differ in Gender, as, *Mons Ætna*; or in Number, as, *Civitas Athena*.

Note, Some Verb or Participle understood must be the Term of Connection between Nouns joined in this Construction, as, *Urbs Roma* [sup. *est*, or *quæ est*, or *dicitar*] but if the Sign of a Case intervenes, the Noun following complies with it, as, *The City OF Rome*, Urbs Romæ [sup. *dicta de nomine*.]

Annata-

Annotations on Concord.

1. Two or more Substantives singular (having the Conjunctions *&*, *ac*, *atque*, or the Proposition *cum* between them) have a Verb or Adj. Plur. as, *Petrus & Joannes iudant. Pater & Mater sunt irati. Rex & Regina qui imperant, sunt iavisti.*

2. A Verb Plural agrees with the Nom. of the first Person, rather than the second; and with the second rather than the third, as, *Ego & tu studemus, Tu & ille studetis.*

3. The Adj. Plur. agrees in Gender with the Subst. Masculine, rather than Feminine, and with the Feminine rather than Neuter, as, *Pater & Mater sunt irati, Lena & Scortum sunt impudica.*

4. But if the Substantive signify Things without Life, the Adj. is commonly in the Neuter, as, *Calamus, charta & atramentum sunt necessaria* [sup. *Instrumenta.*]

Concord of Sentences.

1. The Question *Quis, Que, Quod*, and its Answer, are made by Words of like Construction, as, *Quis docet? Resp. Praceptor docet. Cujus est liber? Resp. Est liber fratris. Cui pares? Resp. Pareo regi. Quem amas? Resp. Amo patrem. Quo cares? Resp. Careo libro. Quanti emisti hunc librum? Resp. Eui hunc librum talento.* But, in the Answer, we usually express nothing but the Noun, as, *Quis docet? Resp. Praceptor. Cujus est liber? Resp. Fratris.*

2. *Et, ac, que, atque, nec, neque, seu, five, aut, vel*, also *quam nisi, praterquam, an*, have commonly like Moods and Cases before and after them, as, *Sede & lege. Amo patrem & matrem, i. e. amo patrem & sup. amo matrem*, and so of all others.

Government of Words.

The Rules of Government do by four Ways discover the Case of the Subst.

1. By its wanting the Sign of a Case, and standing before or after the Verb.
2. By its having the Sign of a Case.
3. By its Signification.
4. By its depending on some undeclinable Word, whether Preposition or Adverb.

C H A P. I.

Of the Government of Substantives wanting Signs of Cases

FIRST RULE.

When a Substantive, without a Sign, comes before a Verb, it is the Nominative.

As, *James reads, Jacobus legit, The Boys learn, pueri discunt.* The Nom. stands always before the Verb, unless when a Question is asked, or the Verb be of the Imperative Mood, and then the Nom. is cast after the Verb, as, *Lovest thou? Amas tu? Let him love, Amet ille.* This Rule is but a repetition of the first Concord, with the Consideration of the Noun's wanting a Sign.

SECOND RULE.

When a Substantive, without a Sign, comes after a Verb, it is the Accusative.

As, *J mes reads Virgil.* Jacobus legit Virgillum. *I have an Apple.* Ego habeo pomum. *Peter went home,* Petrus ivit domum. *Loquor veritatem.* Curro cursum. *Eo iter longum.* Juvat, delectat, deest, oportet nos legere. *Poenitet,* pudet me peccati. *Piget,* tædet, me vitæ. *Miseret me tui.* Rogo præceptorem veniam. *Doce me lectionem.* As the asking of a Question calls the Nom. before it, so it sets the Acc. before the Verb, as, *Whom lovest thou?* Quem amas tu?

Exceptions from the Second Rule.

First Exception.

Sum, forem, fio, flo, sedeo, cubo, jaceo, dormio, and Passive Verbs, have after them a Nominative.

As, *I am a Boy,* Ego sum puer. *The Master is learned,* Præceptor est doctus. *Petrus stat rectus, Sedet curvus. Cubat, jacet, dormit supinus. I am called Peter,* Nominor, appellor, dicor, vocor, nuncupor Petrus. *I am counted, esteemed, &c. a Poet.* Habeor, existimor, scribor, salutor Poeta. Note, The Nom. after the Verb is not governed by the Verb, but agrees with the Noun before it; and therefore the Case before and after the Verb must be the same, as, *Deus est justus. Credo Deum esse justum.*

Second Exception.

Satago, misereor, miseresco, interest, refert, obliviscor, reminiscor, recordor, memini, have after them a Genitive.

As, *Mind your Business,* Rerum tuarum satage. *O God, pity (or have Mercy on) me,* Misere mei Deus. *Pity the Arcadian King,* Miserece Arcadii regis. *It concerns the Master that the Boys learn,* Interest, or refert præceptoris puerorum discere. *I forget, or remember the History,* Obliviscor, reminiscor, recordor, memini historiæ; or, we may say, historiæ; for these four Verbs have often the Acc. according to the general Rule.

These two, *Interest* and *Refert*, have a peculiar Construction with *Mea, tua, nostra, vestra,* and *cujus*, which are Accusatives Plural from Pronouns Possessive, as, *It concerns me,* Refert or Interest mea. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 4. Figure 1.

Third Exception.

Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, vescor, careo, egeo, indigeo, potior, flo, consto, valeo, have after them an Ablative.

As, *We may use, but not abuse Riches,* licet uti, sed non abuti divitiis. *I want Money,* Careo, egeo, indigeo pecunia. *This Book costs, stands, is worth three Shillings,* Hic liber stat, constat, valet tribus assibus. *Fruor conspectu amici.* Præceptor fungetur officio. *Vescor herbis. Potior voto. Fungor, fruor, potior, vescor, vilem,* are sometimes read with an Acc. and egeo, indigeo, potior, with a Gen. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 6. Fig. 3.

THE NEW METHOD.

Fourth Exception.

Placeo, displiceo, suadeo, persuadeo, respondeo, nubo, &c., and Impersonal Verbs, have after them the Dative.

As, *I please, or displease no Man*, placeo, displiceo nemini. *I persuade myself*, suadeo, persuadeo mihi. *Marry thy Equal*, nubo pari. *If you be at Leisure, si tibi vacat*. Impersonal verbs, as, *It sufficeth us*, sufficit nobis. *It liketh (or pleaseth me)* libet, lubet mihi. But most Impersonal Verbs belong to Chap. 2. Rule 3.

Fifth Exception.

Verbs signifying *Profit, Damage, Trust, Distrust, Favouring, Flattering, Commanding, Obeying, Serving, Resisting, Helping*, have next after them a Dative.

Profit, as, prodest, proficit, satisfacit nobis.

Damage, as, noceo, malefacio, officio nemini. But *lædo* cum Acc.

Trust, as, fido, confido, mando, credo amicis.

Distrust, as, diffido, suspicor inimicis.

Favouring, as, Deus favet, annuit, aspirat cæptis.

Flattering, as, adulor, blandior patri, applaudo indoctis.

Commanding, as, Rex imperat, temperat, dominatur subditis. But *Jubeo* governs the Acc.

Obeying, as, obedio, obtempero, pareo, morem gero Principi.

Serving, as, ancillor, famulor, servio parentibus.

Resisting, as, Deus obstat, obest, repugnat, resistit improbis.

Helping, as, Deus auxiliatur, opitulatur, succurrit, patrocinatur miseris.

Medetur, medicatur ægrotis. But *Juvo, adjuvo, curo, fano*, govern the Acc.

See the Critical Syntax, Rule 5. Fig. 2.

Sixth Exception.

Verbs compounded with *ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, præ, sub, super*, have after them a Dative.

Ad; Petrus assidet, adflat, accumbit, arridet improbis.

Ante; Virtus antecit, antecellit, antecedit omnibus rebus.

Con; Condona mihi; Collude paribus; Componere magna parvis.

In; Insidet, innititur mensæ; Ignosce mihi; Illudit nobis.

Inter; Interesse concioni; Lupus intervenit fabulæ.

Ob; Obsequitur suo animo; Somnus obrepit mihi.

Post; Postponit pecuniam famæ; Posthabui seriem ludo.

Præ; Præbibo tibi; Præripuit mihi librum; Præluceat majoribus.

Sub; Petrus subest meo imperio; Succede mihi.

Super; Filius supervixit patri; Superesse labori. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 5. Fig. 3.

Here follows a list of such Verbs as belong to this Sixth Exception.

Those marked thus [*] are of a various Construction.

AD.

Allabor

I slide by

Apploro

I console with

* *I approach*

Alludo

I smile on

Appropinquo

* *I ap-*

I applaud

Admugio

I low at

Acquiesco

I rely on

I shine upon

Admurmuro

I grumble at

Adrepro

I creep to

* *I neigh at*

Applaudo

I cry up

G;

Arrideo

Adjaceo

I border upon

Arrideo	<i>I smile upon</i>	Impendo	<i>I hang over</i>	Oblisto	<i>I hinder</i>
Assentio	<i>I agree with</i>	Incommodo	<i>I hurt</i>	Obsum	<i>I am again</i>
Asservio	<i>I wait on</i>	Iacubo	<i>I ly on</i>	Obstrepo	<i>I clamour</i>
Assido	<i>I sit by</i>	Incumbo	<i>I lie at</i>	Obtrecto	<i>I defame</i>
Assisto	<i>I aid</i>	Incurio	<i>* I rush upon</i>	Obvenio	<i>I beset</i>
Aspiro	<i>* I favour</i>	Indignor	<i>I am angry at</i>	Obverso	<i>I lie in vice</i>
Assipulo	<i>I agree with</i>	Indormio	<i>I sleep on</i>	POST.	
Assrepe	<i>I make noise</i>	Indulgeo	<i>I humour</i>	Postfero	<i>I disparage</i>
Adsum	<i>I am present</i>	Innao	<i>I swim upon</i>	Posthabeo	<i>I disesteem</i>
Assurgo	<i>I rise up to</i>	Innotor	<i>* I rely on</i>	Postpono	<i>I postpone</i>
Adversor	<i>I oppose</i>	Inservio	<i>I wait on</i>	this to the	
ANTE.		Insideo	<i>I sit upon</i>	PRÆ.	
Antecedo	<i>* I surpass</i>	Insidio	<i>I sit upon</i>	Præcipio	<i>I command</i>
Anteco	<i>* I excel</i>	Insidior	<i>I ensnare</i>	Præco	<i>I out</i>
Antefero	<i>I prefer</i>	Insto	<i>I pursue</i>	Præluceo	<i>I outbid</i>
Antepono	<i>I prefer</i>	Infum	<i>I am in</i>	Præsum	<i>I overrate</i>
Antesto	<i>I excel</i>	Insufurro	<i>I whisper in</i>	Præsto	<i>I exact</i>
Antevenio	<i>* I outgo</i>	Invidio	<i>* I envy</i>	Præstolor	<i>I wait for</i>
Anteverto	<i>* I prevent</i>	INTER.		Prævaleo	<i>I overcome</i>
COM or CON.		Intereedo	<i>I withstand</i>	SUB.	
Conduco	<i>* I am good for</i>	Interjaceo	<i>I lie between</i>	Succedo	<i>I follow</i>
Confido	<i>I trust to</i>	Interloquor	<i>I interrupt</i>	Succensco	<i>I am angry</i>
Cohæreo	<i>I stick to</i>	Interpono	<i>I interpose</i>	Succumbo	<i>I underlie</i>
Comminor	<i>I threaten</i>	Intersum	<i>I am present at</i>	Succurro	<i>I relieve</i>
Commodo	<i>I advantage</i>	Intervenio	<i>I come upon</i>	Subolet	<i>* is scented</i>
Consentio	<i>* I agree with</i>	OB.		Suppetit	<i>it suffices</i>
Consulo	<i>* I provide for</i>	Obedio	<i>I obey</i>	Subscribo	<i>I assent</i>
Convenio	<i>* I suit with</i>	Obcurro	<i>I run against</i>	Subsido	<i>I sink under</i>
Convicior	<i>I revile</i>	Ocurso	<i>I encounter</i>	Subsisto	<i>* I stand under</i>
Convivo	<i>* I dwell with</i>	Officio	<i>I hinder</i>	Subsum	<i>I am under</i>
IN.		Oblato	<i>I bark at</i>	Subvenio	<i>I assist</i>
Ignosco	<i>I pardon</i>	Obloquor	<i>I gathery</i>	SUPER.	
Illalor	<i>I fall upon</i>	Obluor	<i>I strive against</i>	Supervado	<i>I surpass</i>
Illachrymo	<i>I weep over</i>	Obmurmuro	<i>I murmur</i>	Supercurro	<i>I over-run</i>
Illatro	<i>I bark at</i>	at		Superfluo	<i>I overflow</i>
Illuceo	<i>I shine upon</i>	Obnoxior	<i>I resist</i>	Superfusco	<i>* I give out</i>
Illado	<i>* I mock at</i>	Oppedo	<i>I affront</i>	Superfium	<i>I remain over</i>
Immineo	<i>* hover over</i>	Obsecundo	<i>I assist</i>	Supervenio	<i>I surpass</i>
Immoro	<i>* I stay upon</i>	Obsequor	<i>I comply with</i>	Supervivo	<i>I survive</i>
Impono	<i>* I put upon</i>	Obsidior	<i>I lie in wait for</i>		

Obs. The Preposition which compounds the Verb, and stands before it, *Latin*, is usually set after it in *English*, as. *Adco* [i. e. eo ad] I go *TO*. *Con* sulo, I provide *FOR*. *Adsideo*, I lie *BY*. *Interfium*, I am present *AT*. *In* nuer, I rely *ON*. *Con*fido, I trust *TO*. When the Sign which follow compound Word is thus a Part of its Signification, then the following Note hath no Sign. Hence Words compounded with *ad*, *ante*, *in*, govern sometimes the Acc. according to the second Rule, as, *Adco scholam*, *Anteibat omni Incessu*, *Anteibat an mori*. We say also, *Egreior domum*, or *de mo*, because compounded with *e* or *extra*.

CHAP. II.

How to find the Case of the Substantive by English Particles (or Signs of Cases) set before it.

Concerning the Sign OF after a Noun.

FIRST RULE.

OF, after a Substantive, Adjective, or Adverb, is a Sign that the following Word must be in the Genitive Case.

1. OF, after a Substantive, as, *A Piece OF Bread*, *Frustum panis*. *The Love OF Money*, *Amor nummi*.

This Sign OF lyes often hid under 's, at the End of a Substantive, as, *The Master's Book*, i. e. *The Book OF the Master*. *Liber præceptoris*. We say also, *His*, *Her's*, *Their's*, *Our's*, *Your's*. *Whose*, for *OF Him*, *Her*, *Them*, &c.

2. OF, after an Adjective, as, *Expert OF War*, *peritus belli*. *Ignorant OF the Grammar*, *ignarus grammaticæ*. *Gilty OF Theft*, *reus furti*. *Free OF Wickedness*, *purus sceleris*.

Partitive Adjectives agree in Gender with the Genitive Plural, as, *One OF the Brethren*, *unus fratrum*. *None OF the Sisters*, *nulla sororum*. *Which OF the living Creatures?* *quod animalium?* If the Gender of the Genitive Plural be different from the Gender of the Substantive before the Partitive Adjective, then it is more elegant to make the Adjective agree in the Gender with the former Substantive, as, *The Rose is the Fairest OF Flowers*, *rosa est pulcherrima florum*, rather than *pulcherrimus*.

OF, after Partitive Adjectives, may also be made by *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *inter*, as, *unus fratrum*, or *de*, *e*, *ex* *fratribus*, or *inter* *fratres*.

3. OF, after an Adverb, as, *A little OF Water*, *parum aquæ*. *Enough OF Wine*, *satis vini*. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 4. Figures 6. and 8.

*Four Exceptions about OF after a Noun.**First Exception.*

OF, between two Substantives, is a Sign, that the latter may be put in the Gen. or Abl. if it have an Adjective of Praise or Dispraise before it.

As, *A Boy OF a good Wit*, *puer boni ingenii*, or, *bono ingenio*. *A Man OF no Credit*, *vir nullius fidei*, or, *nulla fide*. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 6. Fig. 6.

Second Exception.

OF, after the *English* of *Dignus*, *indignus*, and Adjectives signifying Plenty or Want, is a Sign of the Gen. or Abl.

As, *Worthy, unworthy of Praise*, *dignus, indignus laudis*. *I am full OF Business*, *sum plenus negotii*, or, *negotio*. *The Town was full OF Soldiers*, *villa completa militibus erat*. *Void OF Wrath*, *vacuus ira*. *A Body void OF Life*, *corpus animæ inane*. *Deprived OF Eyes*, *caecus oculis*. See the Crit. Syn. Rule 4. Fig. 7. Also Rule 6.

Here

Here follows an alphabetical List of such Adjectives as signify Plenty or Want.

Ægrotus	sick	Inanis	empty	Orbus	deprived
Captus	bereft	Inops	void	Plenus	full
Copiosus	full	Liber	void	Refertus	full
Defectus	deftitute	Locuples	full	Satur	full
Destitutus	forfaken	Mancus	defective	Spoliatus	robbed
Dives	rich	Mutilis		Vacuus	empty
Fœtus	big	Nudus	naked	Viduus	deprived

Third Exception.

OF, after the English of *Opus, usus, latus, superbus, natus, factus, cretus, ortus, editus*, is a Sign of the Ablative.

As, *I have Need of a Book*, opus est mihi libro. *I have Need of your Help*, opus est mihi tua opera. *Glad OF Honour*, latus honore. *Proud OF his Bull*, tauro superbus. *Born OF noble Parentage*, natus, factus, cretus, &c. genere nobili. See the Crit. Synt. Rule 6. Fig. 2.

Fourth Exception.

OF, signifying the Matter whereof any Thing is made, is Latinized by *ex*, *e*, or *ex*.

As, *He made a Chair of Wood, and a Cup of Gold*, Cathedram ex ligno, & poculum ex auro fecit. This is sometimes made by a Gen. as, *Argenti before*, valva; or the Noun of Matter may be made an Adj. as *Poculum ex auro, or poculum aureum*.

Note, OF, after the English of Adjectives in *bilis*, and Futures in *endus*, is a Sign of a Dative, as, *To be lamented of all Men*, flebilis, or, *flendus omnibus*, amandus nemini, *to be beloved by no body*.

Concerning OF after a Verb.

SECOND RULE.

OF, (signifying Concerning, From, By) coming after a Verb, is made by an Abl. with *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, or *ex*.

1. OF, for concerning, is made by *de*, as, *What said he of* (i. e. concerning) *the King?* quid dixit de rege? OF *the Dog and the Hare*, de cane & lepore.

2. OF, for from, as, *All Things are OF* (i. e. from) *God*, omnia sunt à Deo. *Beware OF him*, cave ab illo. *He gave of his own*, dedit ex suo. 3. OF, for by, as, *He is praised OF* (i. e. by) *all*, laudatur ab omnibus. The Preposition is commonly omitted after Verbs of depriving, as, *Frustratur spe*. *Me cura levatis*. *Privatur omnibus voluptatibus*.

Three Exceptions about OF after a Verb.

First Exception.

OF, after the English of *Est, pœnitet, pudet, piget, miseret, scdet*, is a Sign of the Genitive.

As, *He is OF a good Wit*, est boni ingenii. *This is the Master's Book*, hic liber est præceptoris. *It repenteth me of my Sin*, pœnitet me peccati. *I am ashamed of my Brother*, pudet me fratris. See the Crit. Synt. Rule 4. Fig. 2.

Second

Second Exception.

OF, between a Verb of Valuing, and a Noun of uncertain Value, is a Sign of the Genitive.

As, *I think, judge, value it. OF how much Worth, OF so much Worth, OF more, OF less, OF little, OF very little, OF no Worth at all; Aestimo, curo, facio, tanti, majoris, pluris, minoris, parvi, minimi, maximi, nihili, nauci, flocci, &c.* See the Crit. Synt. Rule 4. Fig. 3.

Third Exception.

OF, after Verbs of Accusing, Condemning, Absolving and Admonishing, is a Sign of the Genitive.

As, *I accuse, condemn, absolve thee OF Theft, accuso, condemno, absolvo te furti, or furto; for sometimes the Abl. is used instead of the Genitive. I put my Brother in mind OF his Duty, moneo, admoneo, commoneo fratrem officii.* See the Crit. Synt. Rule 4. Fig. 4.

Of the Signs TO and FOR.

THIRD RULE.

TO and FOR, (signifying to the Use, Benefit, or Damage of any Person or Thing) are Signs of the Dative, after Verbs, Adjectives, and Adverbs.

1. TO and FOR after Verbs, as, *Do good TO all men, benefacito omnibus. Do harm TO no Man, malefacito nemini. He neither doth good TO himself nor others, nec sibi nec aliis prodest. It is fit FOR us, convenit nobis. That is very profitable FOR the Commonwealth, multum id reipublice conducit. Give me a Book, [i. e. the Book to me] da mihi librum. For in such expressions, Give me a Book, Tell me a Story, Fetch me my Horse, the Sign TO, which is lost in the Transposition, recovers its Place in the natural Order of the Words, Give the Book TO me, &c. Likewise, Money is TO me, pecunia est mihi. Pens are TO us, sunt nobis penne. Here the Particle TO is lost, when est is Englished by have, as, I have Money, We have Pens, &c.*

When TO and FOR come both together, they are made by a double Dative, which is usually governed by some one of these Verbs.

Verto, habeo, tribuo, puto, sum, do, duco, relinquo.

As, *He gave his Book to me FOR a Pledge, dedit mihi librum pignori. The Queen is TO us FOR a Safety, (or to us a Safety) regina est nobis presidio. The Dative after FOR may also be varied by pro, with an Ablative, as, Regina est nobis pro presidio. And TO is sometimes varied by ad, in, as in the second Exception following.*

2. TO and FOR after Adjectives, as, *Faithful TO all Men, fidus omnibus. Troublesome TO his Friends, molestus amicis. Profitable FOR the Commonwealth, utilis reipublice. Gratus, ingratus, benignus, amabilis omnibus. Similis patri, and sometimes patris.*

3. TO after Adverbs, as, *He liveth agreeably to Nature, vivit convenienter, vel congruenter naturæ. Canit similiter huic.*

Exceptions

Exceptions about TO.

First Exception.

TO, after the *English* of *Attinet, pertinet, spectat, voco, scribo, invito, loquor, hortor*, is made by *Ad*.

As, *This Book belongs TO the Master*, hic liber attinet, pertinet, spectat ad præceptorem. *I called the Prætors TO me*, prætores ad me vocavi. *He invited me TO Supper*, invitavit me ad cenam.

Second Exception.

TO or FOR, after Adjectives of *Readiness* or *Fitness*, and after Verbs denoting *Motion*, or any Tendency to it, is made by *ad* or *in*.

As, *Ready TO write*, accinctus ad scribendum. *Fitted FOR the War*, aptus ad arma, or armis, according to the Rule. *To come TO Hand*, accedere ad manum. *He applied his Mind TO Philosophy*, mentem ad philosophiam appulit. *He came TO Geneva*, ad Geneviam pervenit. But *ad* is usually omitted before the Name of a Town or first Supine, or these particular Words, *Home, Country*, as, *He went TO London, Rome, Athens*, ivit Londinum, Romam, Athenas. *I am going TO fish*, eo piscatum. *I will go home*, ibo domum. *TO the Country*, ibo rus.

Here follows an alphabetical List of such Adjectives and Verbs as belong to this Exception. Those marked thus [*] are read also with a Dative.

ADJECTIVES.		Præcepts	headlong	Cogo	I drive
Accinctus	ready	Proclivis	* forward	Comparo	* I provide
Accommodatus	fitted	Promptus	ready	Conduco	I avail
Alacris	drisk	Pronus	inclined	Confero	* I conduct
Aptus	* fit	Propensus	addicted	Duco	I lead
Attentus	bent	Tardus	backward	Excito	I excite
Commodus	* convenient	Vehemens	earnest	Incito	I incite
Comparatus	provided	Velox	swift	Inclino	I bend
Compositus	disposed	Utilis	useful	Instigo	I egg
Expeditus	ready	VERBS.		Intendo	I bend
Facilis	easy	Accingo	* I prepare	Lacesso	I provoke
Factus	made	Addo	* I add	Paro	I prepare
Festinus	hastening	Adhaereo	* I stick to	Propero	I hasten
Inclinatus	bent	Adigo	* I drive	Provoco	I provoke
Instructus	furnished	Adjicio	* I add	Tollo	I lift
Natus	born	Affero	* I bring	Tendo	I bend
Ornatus	decked	Appello	* I approach	Venio	I come
Paratus	* ready	Applico	* I apply	Urgeo	I force
Piger	slow	Attendo	* I listen		

Exceptions about FOR.

First Exception.

FOR, signifying the *Cause* or *Reason* of a Thing, is a Sign of the Abl. or it may be made by *ob, propter, de, pro, pro*.

As, *Pale FOR Fear*, pallidus metu. Here *Pale* is the Effect, and *Fear* the Cause. *I tremble FOR Cold*, horreo frigore. *I cannot speak FOR Worry*, non possum loqui pro curâ.

lachrymis loqui non possum. *I am paid FOR my Folly, pretium ob stultitiam fero. He obeys the Laws FOR Fear, legibus propter metum pareat. Is that it she cries FOR? num id lachrymat virgo [sup. ob] FOR a great Reason, gravi de causa. FOR that Reason, illa causa, ea re.*

FOR, before Sake, is made by ergo, gratia or causa with a Gen. as, FOR Example's Sake, exempli gratia. We are come FOR his Sake, illius ergo venimus. Here ergo is a Subst. from ERGO opus.

Second Exception.

FOR, before a Noun of Price, is a Sign of the Abl.

As, I bought a Book FOR a Shilling, emi librum solidum. I sold an Horse FOR Six Pounds, vendidi equum sex minis. FOR as little as you can, quam minimo pretio. See the Crit. Synt. Rule 6. Fig. 7.

Except these Adjectives [FOR so much, how much, more, less, &c.] put alone without Substantives, which are Latinized by those Genitives, Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, as, I bought a Book FOR less, emi librum minoris. See the Crit. Synt. Rule 4. Fig. 3.

Third Exception.

FOR, denoting Exchange, Reward, or instead of, is made by pro.

1. FOR, denoting Exchange, as, I gave an Apple FOR a Pear, dedi pomum pro pyro. I got a Book FOR a Knife, accepi librum pro cultro. 2. FOR, denoting reward, as, You shall have this FOR your Reward, hoc tibi pro premio erit. Let Thanks be given FOR their so great Merits to the Commonwealth, pro tantis eorum in rempublicam meritis gratia referantur. 3. FOR, denoting instead of, as, He was brought to Thais FOR (i. e. instead of) that Eunuch, is pro illo Eunuche ad Thaidem deductus est. I will grind for you, ego pro te molam.

Fourth Exception.

FOR, before a Noun of Time, is made by ad, in, or per.

As, FOR a While, ad tempus. FOR an Hour ad horam. FOR the Present, praesens. FOR the Time to come, in posterum. FOR ever, in aeternum. FOR some Years, per aliquot annos. FOR so many Ages, per tot secula.

Fifth Exception.

FOR, denoting the Use or End, is made by ad or in.

As, All Things are created FOR the Use of Man, ad usum hominum omnia creantur. FOR that End, in eum finem. FOR our Good, in rem nostram. He appointed Punishment FOR Offenders, constituit supplicium in improbos.

Note, FOR, denoting Distribution by equal Shares, is made by in, as, He divided down twelve Acres, FOR every Man, duodena, describit in singulos hominum jugera.

Of the Signs, In, With, From, By, At, On, Than.

FOURTH RULE.

IN, WITH, FROM, BY, AT, ON, also THAN, after a comparative, are Signs of the Ablative.

1. **IN.** As, *IN the Beginning*, in principio. *I came IN Time*, in tempore venit. *IN Church*, in templo, in urbe, in foro, in Scotia, in Anglia. For the Preposition *in* is usually expressed in *Latin*, unless when any Part or Property of a Thing is denoted, and then it is commonly understood, as, *Slow IN Hand*, Tardus manu. *Lentus gradu*. *Dulcis eloquio*. *Benignus natura*. *Fractus membris*.

2. **WITH.** As, *I write WITH a Pen*, scribo ea peno. *Endowed WITH Virtue*, praeditus virtute, auctus honore. *Uber discentium lacte*. *Contentus parvo*. *Beo te divitiis*. *Dono te equo*. *Afficio te honore*. *Prosequor te laude*. *Colo te munere modico*. *Sterno lectum tapete*. *Abundat, impletur, affluit vino*.

3. **FROM.** As, *FROM the Beginning*, a principio. *FROM that Time*, ab illo tempore. *I will speak FROM my Heart*, dicam ex animo. *FROM do us*, ab agendo. In *Latin*, the Prepositions *a*, *ab*, are usually expressed, unless before the proper Name of a Town, as, *The King came FROM Rome, London, Athens, Paris*, rex venit Roma, Londino, Athenis, Parisiis. Likewise, *FROM home, demo*. *FROM the Country*, ruri.

4. **BY.** As, *He subdued him not BY Arms, but BY Death*, non armis, sed morte subegit. *You are a Father to him BY Nature*, I *BY Counsel*, natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego. *I have a Wolf BY the Ears*, lupum auribus teneo. *Higher BY a Foot*, altior pede. *More BY twice so much*, duplo majus.

5. **AT.** As, *To play AT the Ball, Bowls, &c.* ludere pila, globis. *AT one Blow*, uno ictu. *AT first Sight*, primo aspectu. *AT thy Command*, tuo iussu. *He lives AT a large Rate*, profusus sumptibus vivit. *AT three o'Clock*, hora tertia. *AT that Time*, eo tempore.

6. **ON.** As, *ON that Condition*, ea lege, sub ea conditione. *To play ON a Fiddle*, canere fidibus. *I saw the King ON Saturday*, vidi regem die Saturni. *To go ON Foot*, ire pedibus. *He feedeth on Herbs*, vivit ON Milk, vescitur herbis, vivitur lacte.

7. **THAN.** after a Comparative, as, *Whiter THAN Snow*, candidior nive. *Learner THAN the Master*, doctior praeceptore. The same may be made by *Quam*, as, *candidior nive*, or *quam nix est*; but the former is more elegant.

Exceptions from the foregoing Rule.

First Exception.

AT or **IN**, before the Name of a Town (of the first or second Declension, and Singular Number) is a Sign of the Genitive.

As, *I was AT, or IN Rome*, eram Romae. *The Queen is AT London*, regina est Londini. *My Father is AT Edinburgh, Glasgow*, pater meus est Edinburgi, Glasgae. But when the Name of a Town is of the third Declension, or Plural Number, then it is put in the Abl. according to the general Rule, as, *I was AT, or in Athens, Paris, Carthage*, eram Athenis, Parisiis, Carthagine. Likewise for *AT Home*, we say, domi. *AT the War*, militiae, belli. *IN the Country*, rure, or ruri.

Second Exception.

WITH, signifying *Together with*, is made by *cum*.

As, *I was walking WITH with a Friend*, ambulabam cum amico. *Sedebam cum fratre*. *Lege cum illo*.

Third

Third Exception.

WITH or **AT**, after Verbs of Anger, are Signs of the Dat.

As, *I am angry WITH, or AT Peter*, indignor, irascor, succensco, stomachor Petro.

Fourth Exception.

WITH, after Verbs of Comparing or Contending, is made by *cum*, or, poetically, by a Dative.

As, *To compare one Thing WITH another*, Comparare, conferre rem cum re. *To fight WITH the French*, Pugnare, certare, bellare cum Gallis: Or, poetically, by a Dative, as, *To compare great Things WITH small*, componere magna parvis. *None but Amyntas contends WITH you*, Solus tibi certat Amyntas.

Fifth Exception.

FROM, after Verbs of differing, and taking away, is sometimes made by a Dative.

As, *Hidden Virtue differs little FROM buried Sloth*, Paulum sepultæ distat inertiæ celata virtus. *He hath taken away my Book FROM me*, Eripuit, surripuit mihi librum.

Sixth Exception.

BY, after a passive Verb or Participle, is made by *a*, *ab*, or a Dative only.

As, *I am taught BY the Master*, Doceor a præceptore. *Slain BY him*, Occisus ab illo. This is often made by a Dative, as, *He is seen BY none*, Nec cernitur ulli, *for ab ullo*. *I thought these Things had been heard BY you*, Hæc ego audita tibi putâram, *for audita a te*.

Observations on the Fourth Rule.

Although these Particles, *In, With, From, &c.* are commonly Signs of the Abl. yet sometimes they are variously rendered, as will appear in these following Observations.

1 *Obs.* **IN**, referring to Place, is made by *in*, *apud*, or *ad*, as, **IN** the Market, in foro, or apud, ad forum.

2 *Obs.* **IN**, referring to Time, is made by *in*, *de*, *per*, *intra* and *inter*, as, **IN** Time, In Tempore. *In those Days*, In his diebus, or, per eos dies. *To watch N the Night*, De nocte vigilare. *IN fourteen Year's Time*, Intra quatuordecim annos. *IN so many Years*, Inter tot annos. Also **IN Arms**, Sub armis. **IN Order**, Ex ordine. **IN Word only**, Verbo tenus. **IN Jest**, Per jocum. **IN Latin**, Greek, &c. Latine, Græce.

3 *Obs.* **WITH** after *Begin*, is rendered by *ab*, as, *I had a Mind to begin WITH* it, Ab eo exordiri volui.

4 *Obs.* **BY**, in Beseeching and Swearing, is made by *per*, as, *I beseech you, BY immortal Gods*, Oro vos per Deos immortales. *I swear BY Mercury*, Per Mercurium juro. Some other Phrases, **BY Night**, De nocte. **BY Agreement**, ex compacto. *To get a Thing BY Heart*, Mandare aliquid memoriæ. **BY myself**, Per me solus.

5 *Obs.* **BY** or **THROUGH**, between a Verb of Motion and the Name of a Town, are Signs of the Abl. or they may be rendered by *per* with the Acc. as, *He went to Rome BY (or through) London*, Ivi Romam Londino, or per Londinum.

6 *Obs.* AT, denoting Time, is sometimes made by *ad, in, sub, de, as,* AT the appointed Time, Ad promissum tempus. AT first, In principio. AT Sunset, Sub occasum solis. AT Supper, Inter cœnam. AT Mid-night, De media nocte.

7 *Obs.* AT before a Word of Place, and signifying In, is made by *in, as,* AT School, In schola. AT Church, In templo. AT, signifying near, or hard by a Place, is made by *ad, ante, or præ;* AT the Door, Ad ostium, or præ foribus. AT the Fire Side, Ante focum.

8 *Obs.* AFTER, signifying according to, is a Sign of the Ablative, as, AFTER the French Fashion, More Gallorum. AFTER my Manner, Meo modo. The same may be made by *ad, in, or de, as,* AFTER this Fashion, Ad, or in hunc modum. He calls him AFTER his own Name, Suo dicit de nomine. Some Phrases, AFTER Dinner, A prandio. Presently AFTER the Funeral, Statim a funere. A few Days AFTER, Paucis post diebus.

9 *Obs.* ON, before Ground, is a Sign of the Gen. as, He sitteth ON the Ground, Sedet humi. Some other Phrases, To fight ON Horse back, Pugnare ex equo. It is ON the Right Hand, Est a dextra. ON every Side, Ex omni parte. ON the contrary, E contra.

10 *Obs.* Sometimes the Sign lies at the End of the Sentence, and its Case at the Beginning, which must be rectified, by setting the Words in their natural Order, as, *The Man whom I told you OF,* i. e. of whom I told you.

Thus far, of finding the Case of a Substantive by *English* Signs set before it. Constructions extraordinary and unusual are left to the Learner's occasional Observation, and the Aid of a Dictionary.

CHAP. III.

Of finding the Case of the Substantive, by its Signification alone.

R U L E.

Miles, Yards, Feet, Inches; also Years, Months, Days, Hours, &c. are put in the Accusative or Ablative.

1. A Mile, Yard, foot, Inch, or any other Substantive, denoting the Measure of a Thing, or the Distance from one Place to another, is put in the Acc. and sometimes in the Abl. as, *My Journey is twenty Miles long,* Iter meum est viginti milliaria, vel milliariibus, longum. *Cloth two Yards broad,* Pannus duos ulnas, vel duobus ulnis, latus. *A Wall ten Foot high,* Murus decem pedes, vel pedibus, altus. *A Table six Inches thick,* Mensa sex digitos, vel digitis crassa. The Acc. is governed by *ad,* and the Abl. by *in* understood.

2. The Noun of Time answereth to the Question *When?* and hath usually IN, AT, or ON before it, as, IN the Beginning, AT three o'Clock, ON Monday. This is made an Abl. according to its Sign. See Chap. 2. Rule 4.

3. Space or Continuance of Time answereth to the Question *How long?* and is expressed by Year, Month, Day, Hour, &c. in the Acc. and sometimes in the Abl. as, *Peter dwelt at Edinburgh six Years,* Petrus habitavit Edinburgi sex annos, vel annis. *I have studied three Hours,* Studui tres horas, vel tribus horis. The Acc. is governed by *ad, ante, per, &c.* which sometimes are expressed, as, *Studui tres horas, or per tres horas.* The Abl. is governed by *in* understood.

CHAP. IV.

Of finding the Case of a Substantive after Words undeclinable.

Of the Case of a Substantive after an Adverb.

FIRST RULE.

Adverbs of *Time, Place, and Quantity*, require the Gen.

1. *Of Time*, as, *Pridie, posttridie illius diei. Tunc temporis. Interea loci.*
2. *Of Place*, as, *Longe, nusquam, minime gentium, ubique terrarum. Ubi locorum?*
3. *Of Quantity*, as, *Abunde, assatim, parum, nimis, satis vini.* We say also, *Pridie, posttridie c. lendas.* See the Crit. Synt. Rule 4. Fig. 8.

SECOND RULE.

Adverbs derived from Adjectives, have the Case of their Primitives.

As, *Petrus facti inutiliter sibi. Canit similiter Luic. Venit mihi obviam.* For *ut, lis, similis, obvius*, require the Dative.

THIRD RULE.

En, ecce, have the Nom. or Acc. *Q*, the Nom. Acc. or Voc.

The Case is governed by, or agrees with some suppressed Verb, as, *En, ecce rex [sup. venit] en ecce regem [sup. video] O qualis facies [sup. est] O me miserum [sup. sentio] O focii [sup. auscultate].*

FOURTH RULE.

Ab, ob, prob, heu, hem, have the Nom. Acc. or Voc.

The Case is still governed by, or agrees with some suppressed Verb, as, *Ab, ob, inconstantiam [sup. abominor] prob fidem dearum [sup. video] Vae fili [sup. sit] Hei mihi [sup. quanta est miseria] ah [what a misery it is to] me.*

Of the Case of a Substantive after a Preposition.

Prepositions are so called, because they stand before the Cases which they govern; but *Versus* and *Tenus* always follow them.

FIRST RULE.

These thirty Prepositions govern the Accusative.

Ad, penes, adversus, cis, citra, circiter, extra, Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, versus, & intra, Ultra, post, prater, propter, prope, pone, secundum, Per, circum, circa, contra, juxta, inter, ob, infra.

SECOND RULE.

These sixteen Prepositions govern the Ablative.

Ex, e, de, coram, cum, eam, pro, prae, procul, ac ab, Et sine; juxta palam, nec non abs, a, tenus, abique.

THIRD RULE.

These four Prepositions govern the Acc. or Abl.

Sub, super, in, subter, quantum sextumve requirunt.

Observations on Prepositions.

First Observation

IN, signifying *In*, governs the Abl. Signifying *Into, Towards, Against, After, For, Till*, the Acc.

As, *IN* templo, *In Church*. Cecidit in ignem, *He fell INTO the Fire*. Amor in patriam, *Love TOWARDS his Country*. Pugnavit in Romanos, *He fought AGAINST the Romans*. In hunc modum, *AFTER this Manner*. In aeternum, *FOR ever*. Scripsit in tempus coenae, *He wrote TILL Supper Time*.

Second Observation.

SUPER for *Concerning*, hath an Abl. For *Above, Besides, Beyond*, an Acc. For *Upon*, the Acc. or Abl.

As, *super* hac re, *CONCERNING that Affair*. *Super* mille, *ABOVE a Thousand*. *Super* cetera ejus flagitia, *BESIDES his other Villanies*. *Super* Garamantas & Indos, *BEYOND the farthest Indies*. *Super* terræ tumulum, *UPON a Hillock*. *Super* viridi gramine, *UPON the green Grass*.

Third Observation.

SUB, signifying *Under, Upon*, governs the Abl. but *SUB-About*, the Acc.

As, *Mervit sub rege*, *He served UNDER the King*. *Sub* conditione, *UPON Condition*. *Sub* idem tempus, *ABOUT that Time*.

4 *Obs.* *A* and *E* are set before Words beginning with Consonants. *Ab* and *ex*, commonly before Words beginning with Vowels. *Abs*, before Words beginning with *T* or *Q*. *Cum* is put after *me, te, se, nobis, vobis*.

5 *Obs.* *Tenus* hath a Genitive Plural when the Noun wants the Singular, or signifies Pairs, as, *Cumarum tenus; crurum tenus*.

6 *Obs.* *Procul, versus, circiter, prope* and *usque*, seem rather to be Adverbs; for *a* or *ad* is always understood with *procul*, and *ad* with the rest, as, *Procul mari* (sup. a,) *prope muros* (sup. ad,) &c. Also after *palam* and *clam*, is understood *ante* and *coram*.

7 *Obs.* Sometimes the Case which the Preposition governs is understood, as, *Tibi ad Diana veneris* (sup. templum) *longo post tempore venit*, i. e. *longo tempore post* (sup. illud tempus de quo sit sermo) *Nec te quaesiveris extra* (sup. te) *Paucis post diebus factum*, i. e. *paucis diebus post* (sup. diem constitutum) *Quo tendis ultra* (sup. hunc locum.)

CHAP. V

Of the Construction of Infinitives, Gerunds, Supines and Participles.

Of the Infinitive Active.

FIRST RULE.

A Verb following a Verb or Adjective is made by an Infinitive, whether *TO* comes between or not.

As, *I desire to learn*, Cupio discere. *I can sing*, Possum cantare. *Desirous to know*, Cupidus scire.

First Exception.

TO, before a Verb, when it may be changed into OF, is made by the Gerund in *Di*.

As, *Time TO read*, or *OF reading*, Tempus legendi; *also*, Ad legendum. *Desirous TO learn*, or *OF learning*, Cupidus discendi, or, Ad discendum: Or the same may be made by *ad*.

Second Exception.

TO, after a Verb of Motion, is made by the Supine in *um*, or the Accusative of a Gerund with *ad*.

As, *I am going TO fish*, Eo piscatum, or, Ad piscandum, but not piscari. *I am coming TO see*, Venio visum, or, Ad videndum; but more ornately *Videndi gratia*.

Third Exception.

TO, (or *About to*) after the Verb *am*, is made by the Participle in *rus*.

As, *I am TO tarry*, Ego mansurus sum. *He is TO return*, Ille rediturus est. *We are TO die To-morrow*, Cras morituri sumus.

SECOND RULE.

MUST is made by the participle in *Dum* or *Dus*, with *est*, and a Dative of the Person.

As, *I MUST read*, Legendum est mihi. *We MUST go*, Eundum est nobis. *All MUST die*, Moriendum est (sup. omnibus.) *Orandum est* (sup. nobis.) The same may be read by *Oportet*, and the Person in the Acc. as, *Legendum est mihi*, or *Oportet me legere*.

Of the Infinitive Passive.

THIRD RULE.

TO BE is made by the Infinitive Passive.

As, *He desires TO BE taught*, Cupit doceri. *Worthy TO BE loved*, Dignus amari. *Contentus vapulare*.

Fourth Exception.

TO BE after *Worthy*, *Unworthy*, *Easy*, *Hard*, *Base*, and some others, is made by the Supine in *U*.

As, *Worthy, unworthy TO BE honoured*, Dignus, indignus honoratu. *Easy, hard TO BE understood*, Facilis, difficilis intellectu. *Base TO BE spoken*, Turpe dictu. *Also*, *Fas, nefas dictu*. *Opus scitu*, &c. Such Sentences may be varied thus; *Rex est dignus honoratu, honorari, honore, qui honoretur, quem honores*.

Second Exception.

TO BE, after the Verb *am*, or a Substantive, is made by the Participle in *Dus*.

As, *I am TO BE commended*, Ego sum laudandus. *The Gate is TO BE shut*, Janua est claudenda. *A Field TO BE sowed*, Ager colendus.

Observations on the Participle in ING.

The *English* Participle in ING is variously rendered in *Latin*, as, 1. ING, after the Verb *am*, is made by its own Verb, as, *I am Writing*, *Ego scribo*. 2. ING, after a Verb of Motion, is made by the Supine, as, *He went a Hunting*, *Abiit venatum*. *He is come from Hunting*, *Rediit venatu*. 3. ING, after OF, is made by the Gerund in *Di*, as, *Desirous of Learning*, *Cupidus discendi*. 4. ING is made by the Gerund in *Dum*, when the Word before is rendered by *ad*, *inter*, or *ante*, as, *Ready for Writing*, (or to write) *Accinctus ad scribendum*. *Inter cœnandum*. 5. ING, after *In*, *With*, *From*, *By*, is made by the Gerund in *Do*; *I am weary with Reading*, *Sum defessus legendo*. The Participle in ING, being thus directed by Signs, falls under the Rules of Government already delivered.

Of the Ablative Absolute.

FIRST RULE.

BEING, between a Substantive and Adjective, or between two Substantives (the former neither agreeing with, nor being governed by the following Verb) is a Sign of the Abl. absolute.

As, *France BEING quiet*, *Cæsar goeth into Italy*, *Quieta Gallia, Cæsar in Italiam profisciscitur*. *Christ BEING our Guide*, *nothing is desperate*, *Christo auspice, nil desperandum*. When the Substantive before BEING is either the Nom. to the following Verb, or governed by it, then BEING is a Sign that two Substantives agree in Case, but not of the Abl. absolute, as *My Father BEING a Man, loveth me*, *BEING a Child*, *Pater meus vir, amat me puerum*. Here *Pater* is the Nom. to *amat*, and *me* the Acc. governed by it.

SECOND RULE.

HAVING, before an *English* Participle in D, T, N, is rendered by the Abl. of a Participle in *tus*.

As, *HAVING said (or spoken) that, he died*, *Hoc dicto, expiravit*. Therefore observe, that *Cum*, *Dum*, *Ubi*, *Postquam*, being left out, the Nom. before, or the Acc. after the Verb, may be elegantly turned into an Ablative, and the Verb into a Participle agreeing therewith, as, *Cum hoc dixisset*, into *hoc dicto*. *Dum regnat Gulielmus*, into *regnante Gulielmo*.

Of Gerunds, Supines, and Participles, as they govern Cases after them.

R U L E.

Gerunds, Supines, and Participles, have after them the same Cases that their Verbs have.

As, *Repetens, endi, -endo, -endum, repetitum, repetiturus lectionem*, because we say, *Repeto lectionem*.

Exception.

The Gerund in *Dum* is better made an Adjective to agree with the Substantive, than govern it.

Thus, *Venio ad videndam Reginam*, is more elegant than *Videndum Reginam*; yet such Sentences may be varied thus;

Venio

Venio	Causa Videnda	Regina	bene
	Causa Videndi		rarissime
	Causa Videndi		bene
	Ad Videndum	Reginam	minus ornate
	Ad Videndam		ornate
	Ut Videam		bene
	Visurus		bene
	Visum		vulgo
	Videre		poetice.

Obs. 1. The Genitive of a Gerund may have another Genitive after it, as, *Venio causa videndi Reginae*. Hence Terent. de *Fœmina*. *Cupidus sum videndi tui*, not *videnda*.

Obs. 2. Participles and Adjectives of a passive Signification, have after them an Acc. of the Part affected, as, *Fractus membra labore*. *Æger pedes*. *Sautius frontem*. See the Crit. Synt. Rule 5. Fig. 6.

Cautions to avoid Mistakes in making Latin.

First Caution.

Him, Her, His, Their, Them, when they admit *Self* after them, are made by *Sui*; when *Own*, by *Suus*; and without *Self*, by *Is* or *Ille*.

As, *Peter said that he* (i. e. himself) *did it*, *Petrus dixit se fecisse*, not *illum*. *Peter loveth his Father*, (meaning his own Father) *Petrus amat patrem suum*, not *ejus*. *Peter said that he* (i. e. some other) *did it*, *Petrus dixit illum fecisse*, not *se*. *Peter loves John and his Brother*, (meaning John's Brother) *Petrus amat Joannem & fratrem ejus*, not *suum*. Note, *Hic* repeats what was said last; *Ille* what was first. *Ille* commends, *Iste* despises.

Second Caution.

Am, Was, &c. Do, Did, &c. Have, Had, &c. when they come before an *English Verb*, then they are only Signs, shewing in what Tense the following Verb is put, when rendered in *Latin*.

As, *I am reading, I was reading*; for which we say, *Lego, legebam*, and not *sum*, or, *eram legens*.

Third Caution.

If *Am, Was, &c.* come not before *English Verbs*, then they are latinized by their own Verbs.

As, *I am, I was a Scholar, Sum, eram discipulus*. *I do, I did this Work, Ago, agebam hoc opus*.

F I N I S.

CRITICAL SYNTAX,

Resolving many Difficulties in GRAMMAR,
both Ancient and Modern.

WORDS are joined in a Sentence, either by *Concord* or *Government*. *Concord* is the Agreement of two Words, as, *bona penna*. *Government* is the Dependence of one Word upon another, as, *fructum panis*. And, in the Order of Construction, the governing Word is always placed before that which is governed. The only Difficulty is, to know which is the governing Word, because it is often suppressed in *Latin*. And this frequently occasions a Mistake, in taking some other Word for it, which makes a false Government, as, *panitet me peccati*. Here it is not the Verb *panitet* which governs the Genitive *peccati*, but the suppressed Word *Commissio*; and so the Construction runs thus, *Commissio peccati panitet me*. Therefore, when a false Government occurs in the *New Method*, I refer to this *Syntax*, where the same Sentence is repeated, and a clear Discovery of the true Government made.

FIRST RULE.

Every Sentence consists of a Nominative Case, and a Verb.

The Reason of the Rule is this: In every Sentence there is something said, but nothing can be said without a Verb (or Predicate) and there can be no Predicate without a Nominative Case of the Subject.

As, *Sat cito, si sat bene*, i. e. *negotium est factum sat cito, si sit factum sat bene*.

SECOND RULE.

Every Adjective must have a Substantive, either expressed or understood.

The Reason of the Rule is this: A Substantive signifies the Thing itself, an Adjective the Nature or Manner of the Thing; so that an Adjective being only an Accident, must always have a Substantive for its Subject.

As, *Triste lupus stabulis*, sup. *animal*. *Paucis te volo*, sup. *verbis*. *Natalis*, sup. *des*. *Confluens, torrens*, sup. *amnis*. *Laurea, civica*, sup. *corona*. *Stativa, Hiberna*, sup. *castra*. Sometimes an Infinitive or whole Phrase supplies the Place of a Substantive, and then the Adjective must be neuter, as, *Pulchrum est scire*, Knowledge is excellent. Here *scire* is the Nominative to *est*, and the Neuter Substantive to *pulchrum*. *Seni verba dare est difficile*, It is hard to cheat an old Man: Here *dare verba seni* is the Nominative to *est*, and the Neuter Substantive to *difficile*.

When the Substantive is either suppressed, or cannot easily be known, ask the Question *What*, with the Adjective, and the Answer is its Substantive, as, *A hard, What?* Ans. *Stone*.

THIRD RULE.

Every Finite Verb must have a Nominative Case either expressed or understood.

The Reason of the Rule is: A Verb signifies either the Action or Motion of its Nominative, the Agent or Thing moving, as, *Præceptor docet, equus currit*:

A CRITICAL SYNTAX.

arrit; or the Passion of its Nominative the Patient, as, *ego amor*; or the Existence or Being of its Nominative the Thing existing, as, *ego sum*: And since there can be no Action without an Agent, nor Passion without a Patient, nor Existence without something existing, then it is inconsistent without the Notion of a Verb to want a Nominative.

As, *Si vales, sup. tu. Valeo; sup. ego. Aiunt, sup. homines*. Several Things may stand for the Nominative to a Verb. 1. A Word taken for itself, as, *Anno est verbum. Cras est adverbium*. 2. An Infinitive Verb, as, *Nasci, agere est; vivere, sepe mori*. Here the Infinitives *nasci* and *vivere* are invariable Nouns, and may be Englished as such, as, *Our Birth is a Disease, and Life but a continual Dying*. 3. A Clause, or Member of the Sentence, as, *Quod studes est conducibile*. Here *quod studes* is the Nominative to *est*, and the Substantive to *conducibile*. *Benefacere omnibus est laude dignum*. *Benefacere omnibus* is the Nom. to *est*, and the Subst. to *dignum*.

Impersonal Verbs are known by the Sign IT, as, *It becometh*. And they are called *Impersonal*, because they receive not the personal Substantives, *Ego, tu, nos, vos*, for their Nominatives.

Some Impersonal Verbs have the Nom. always suppressed, because it is included in the Signification and Figure of the Verb; so *Ningit* includes *nix*, *Pluit* includes *pluvia*. Also *Luceffit, sup. lux*. *Diescit, sup. dies*. *Noctescit, sup. nox*. *Vesperascit, sup. vesper*. *Grandinat, sup. grando*. *Tonitruat, sup. tonitru*. *Gelat, sup. gelu*. *Pœnitet, sup. pœnitentia*. *Piget, sup. pigritia*. *Pudet, sup. pudor*. *Miseret, sup. miseria*. *Tædet, sup. tedium*. *Curritur, sup. cursus*. *Bibitur, sup. vinum*. *Fertur, sup. fama*. *Pugnatur, sup. pugna*. *Studetur, sup. studium*. *Vivitur, sup. vita*. *Itur, sup. iter*. In all these, the Noun which is included in the Verb is its Nominative.

All other Impersonal Verbs, as, *Juvat, delectat, decet, oportet, lubet, licet, contingit, præstat*, &c. have usually the following Infinitive, or whole Phrase for their Nominative, as, *Delectat me studere*. Here *studere* is the Nominative to *delectat*, and so the Construction runs thus, *Studere delectat me*. *Non cuivis mini contingit adire Corinthum*. Here *adire Corinthum* is the Nominative to *contingit*, and so the Construction runs thus, *Adire Corinthum non contingit cuivis mini*.

When the Nominative Case is either suppressed, or cannot easily be known, the Question *Who?* or *What?* with the Verb, and the Answer is its Nominative, as; *Who teacheth?* Ans. *The Master*.

FOURTH RULE.

Every Genitive Case is governed by a Substantive, either expressed or understood.

The Reason of the Rule is, That the Genitive of a Substantive always explains, or limits, and determines, the general and indefinite Signification of that Substantive by which it is governed, as, *Uncia auri*. Thus, the Genitive *auri* explains the general Signification of *uncia*, and determines it to be Gold, and not of Silver or Copper, &c. The most usual Mistakes and Difficulties in the Government of the Genitive Case, together with a clear Solution of each of them, are these following.

1. The Genitive Case is never governed by a Verb, but by a Noun, if not expressed, yet understood. Thus, *fatago rerum*, is, *ago fat rerum*; so that *fat* shall be a Noun undeclined, according to that of Plautus, *Agitas sat tuarum rerum*. *Miseror tui, sup. gratia*. *Miserescite regis, sup. gratia*. *Interest præceptoris, i. e. est inter sup. negotia præceptoris*. *Resert præceptoris, i. e. res fert, ad res, or, negotia præceptoris*. *Interest tua, i. e. est inter tua, sup. negotia*.

Est. Refert tua, i. e. res fert ad tua, sup. negotia. Obliviscor, reminiscor *historia*, sup. *verba*.

2. The Genitive after *est* is likewise governed by a Substantive understood as, *Liber est praeceptoris*, for *hic liber est liber praeceptoris*. *Pecus est Mellibae*, sup. *pecus*. *Regis est tueri leges*, sup. *officium*, or *munus*. The understood Substantive which governs the Genitive after *Poenitet*, *fudet*, *piget*, *miseret*, *tædet*, is also the Nominative to the Verb, as, *Poenitet me peccati*, sup. *commissio*, i. e. *commissio peccati poenitet me*. *Tædet me vitæ*, sup. *studium*.

3. The Genitive after Verbs of Valuing, is governed by *esse rem pretii* understood, as, *Æst mo, curo, facio te magni, parvi*, &c. i. e. *æstimo te esse rem magni, or parvi pretii*. I take it kindly (or in good part) *agui, bonæ facio*, or *consulo*, i. e. *facio, consulo in partem æqui ac boni hominis*; for so the Sentence must be supplied. The Gen. after Verbs of Buying or Selling, is governed by *pro re* understood, as, *Emi, vendidi equum magni, parvi, pluris, minoris*, &c. i. e. *pro re magni pretii, &c.*

4. The Genitive after Verbs of Accusing, Condemning and Absolving, is governed by *de crimine* understood, as, *Accuso, condemno, absolvo te furti*, i. e. *de crimine furti*. The Gen. after Verbs of Admonishing, is governed by *de ratione* understood, as, *Moneo fratrem officii*, i. e. *de ratione officii*. Or, we may say, *de officio*.

5. When after a Verb the Name of a Town is used in the Gen. it is governed by *in urbe* understood, as, *Eram Romæ, Edinburgi*, i. e. *in urbe Romæ*. Likewise, *est domi*, sup. *in ædibus*. *Est militiæ, belli*, sup. *in loco*. *Jacet humi*, sup. *in superficie*.

6. The Genitive after an Adjective, is governed by a Substantive understood as, *peritus belli*, sup. *in arte*. *Reus furti*, sup. *de crimine*. *Purus sceleris*, sup. *e labe*, or *crimine*. *Unus fratrum*, sup. *ex numero*. Or rather the Genitive is put for the Ablative with a Preposition, as, *peritus belli*, for *ex*, or *in bello*. *Unus fratrum*, for *ex fratribus*; and so the Genitive is governed by *ex* understood; for in this the *Latins* imitate the *Greeks*, who make OF after all Adjectives by a Preposition with a Genitive Case. Hence *Vitruvius* puts a Genitive Case after the *Latin* Preposition *ex*, as, *Descriptio ex duodecim signorum*.

7. *Dignus, indignus*, and Adjectives of Plenty or Want, have sometimes Genitive after them, in Imitation of the *Greeks*, as, *Dignus Laudis*, sup. *ex*. *Plenus vini*, sup. *ex*. *Expers fraudis*, sup. *ex*. And so the Genitive is governed by the *Greek* Preposition *ex* understood.

8. When Adverbs have a Genitive after them, they are either taken for, and used as Nouns, or else a Noun is understood which governs the Genitive after them, as, *Pridie, postridie illius dies*; sup. *ante*, or *post adventum*. *Tunc temporis*. *Interca loci*. *Nusquam, minime gentium*. *Ubique terrarum*. *Ubi locorum*. These Genitives, *temporis, loci, gentium, terrarum, and locorum*, are redundant for, *tunc temporis* signifies no more than *tunc*. *Abunde, assatim, partim, nimis fatis, parum vini*, sup. *ex re*, or *liquore*. We say also, *Pridie, postridie Calendarum*, sup. *ante* and *post*.

FIFTH RULE.

The Accusative Case is always governed by an active Verb Participle or Preposition; and an active Verb hath always an Accusative expressed or understood.

An Active Verb is that which denotes the Action of its Nominative the Agent, as, *Præceptor docet*. And, in respect of its Object or Accusative Case, is distinguished into Transitive and Intransitive.

An *Active Transitive Verb* is that which passeth its Signification upon something that is the Effect or Object of its Action, as, *lego grammat. eam.*

An *Active Intransitive Verb* is that which reflects its Signification wholly upon the Nominative, without any Relation to an Accusative of the Effect, or Object of Action, as, *Arbor crescit. Petrus vivit, currit, &c.* Yet all *Intransitive Verbs* may have an Accusative of the Noun which is included in the Signification of the Verb, as, *Petrus vivit vitam jucundam. Currit cursam. It iter.*

1. Sometimes a Word put for itself, as, *stette penna, conjuga amo*; or the whole Phrase after the Verb is put for the Accusative, as, *Scin', ubi sit frater meus? Nosti quota sit hora?*

2. Verbs signifying *Profit, Damage, Trust, Distrust, Favouring, Flattering, Commanding, Obeying, Serving, Resisting, Helping*, denote Actions Transitive; And the Reason why they have a Dative immediately after them, and not the Accusative, is because an Accusative is involved in the very Figure of the Verb, or else implied in its Signification. Thus, *Ancillor* involves *ancillam*; *auxilior*, *auxilium*; *fido*, *fidem*; *faveo*, *favorem*; *blandior*, *blandimentum*; *impero*, *imperium*; *obedio*, *obedientiam*, &c. Hence it is, that we say, *Ludere neminem*, but *nocere nemini*; for, *nocere* includes *noxam*, an Accusative of its own Signification.

3. Verbs compounded with *ad, ante, con, in, inter*, &c. for the most part denote Actions *Intransitive*, and therefore have no Accusative after them, or else they involve an Accusative of their own Signification, as, *Petrus adstat mihi.*

4. When an active Verb hath two Accusatives after it, the latter is governed by a suppressed Verb, as, *Doce me lectionem, sup. scire. Roga preceptorem veniam, sup. dare.*

5. An active Participle governs the Accusative, because it retains Part of the Signification of the Verb from whence it comes, and implies Person, Motion, and Time, all at once, as, *Audi vi Petrum legentem lectionem.*

6. The Accusative after a passive Verb or Participle, is governed by an active Verb or Preposition understood, as, *Discipuli docentur grammaticam, sup. scire. Preceptor rogatur a me veniam, sup. dare. Rogantur sententiam, sup. ferre. Fractus membra, sup. secundum, or quoad. Aeger pedes, sup. secundum, or quoad. Saucius frontem, sup. secundum, or quoad.*

SIXTH RULE.

The Ablative Case is always governed by a Preposition expressed or understood.

The Reason why the Ablative must always be governed by a Preposition, is, to denote the Relation and Connection between the Ablative and the preceding Word, otherways the Word can have no determinate Sense, as, *I write with a Pen*; and without the Preposition, *I write a Pen.*

1. In *Latin*, the Preposition is frequently suppressed, especially before the Ablative of the Instrument, and the Ablative absolute, as, *Scribo calamo, sup. abum.* Yet *Cicero* saith, *Desinant obsidere cum gladiis curiam.* Also *Sallust.* *Usi grege facto cum telis ad sese erumperent.* In which Examples the Preposition is expressed before the Ablative of the Instrument. When the Ablative absolute is made by an Adjective, or a Participle of the present Tense, it is governed by *sub*, and sometimes by *cum* understood, as, *regnante Gulielmo, sup. sub. Christo auspice nil desperandum, sup. sub. Deo juvante, sup. cum.* When it is made by a Participle of the preterite Tense, it is governed by *a* or *ab* understood, (signifying after, as, we say *a prandio*), as, *Quicta Gallia, Cæsar in Italiam proficiscitur, sup. a or ab. Hoc dicto, expiravit, sup. a or ab.*

2. The Ablative after *Opus, usus, latus, superbus, natus, satus, cretus, ortus, editus*, is governed by *de* or *ex* understood; and sometimes the Preposition expressed after, *Natus, satus*, &c. as, *Ex me hic non est natus, sed ex fratre.*

3. The Preposition which governs the Ablative after *Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, vescor, careo, egeo, indigeo, sto, consto, valeo*, is suppressed, both in English and Latin, as, *We may use Riches, licet uti divitiis. I eat Herbs, vescor herbi. I want Money, careo, egeo, indigeo pecunia.* Yet these Verbs may be rendered in English, so as to include the Preposition, as, *Utor, I make Use OF. Vescor I feed UPON. Careo, egeo, indigeo, I stand in Need OF.* And so the Ablative must be governed by *de* or *ex* understood.

4. The Ablative after *Dignus, indignus*, and Adjectives of Plenty or Want, is governed by *a, ab, or ex* understood, as, *Dignus, indignus laude, sup. ex. Plenus vino, sup. ex.* And sometimes the Preposition is made after Adjectives of Plenty or Want, as, *A suspicione vacuus.*

5. The Ablative after a Comparative is governed by *pro* understood, as, *Candidior nive, sup. pro.*

6. The Ablative after an Adjective of Praise or Dispraise, is governed by *ex* understood, as, *Puer bonus ingenio, sup. ex.*

7. The Ablative of a Noun of Price is governed by *pro* understood, as, *Emi, vendidi equum sex minis, sup. pro.*

*Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti : si non his utere mecum.*

HOR.

F I N I S.